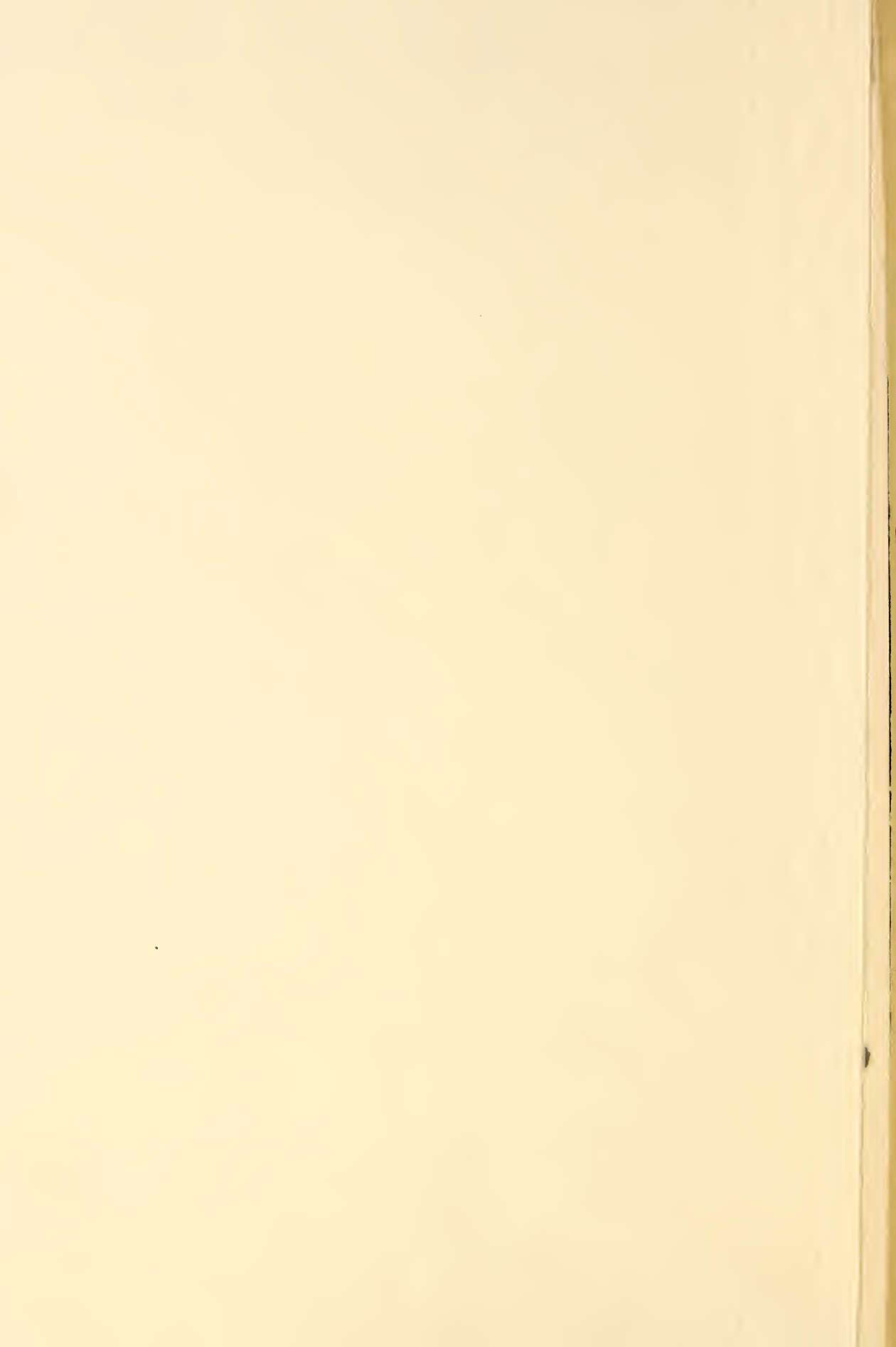
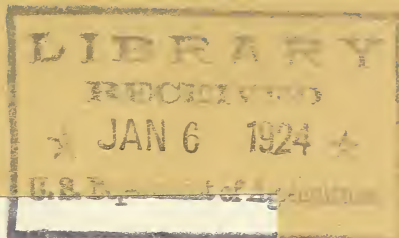


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62.57



Stokes Seeds

D. N. Shoemaker. for Your Garden

MAR 2 1922

1922

THE A. B. C. OF STOKES SEEDS

Where is Windermoor Farm,—home of Stokes Seeds ?

It is adjacent to Moorestown in New Jersey, ten miles east of Philadelphia, in the heart of fertile Burlington County. The doors of welcome are always open and as we are easy of access by motor car, train or trolley, the farm is often visited. A cordial reception awaits everyone.

How long have Stokes Seeds been planted ?

Since 1879. For forty-four successive springs they have been setting a high standard in American gardens.

What insures the Stokes guarantee of fair trading ?

The simple fact that our business has been built on the policy that the satisfied, loyal and enthusiastic customer is its best asset. We are convinced that it will remain so and will spend our last dollar to hold the good-will of everyone trading with us.

What safeguards are put around Stokes Seeds ?

The precautions of forty-four years' experience as well as the protection of Windermoor Farm, the inspection of growing seed crops, our trial grounds, a greenhouse for winter trials and a complete seed testing laboratory. All seed must pass rigid specifications before it is sent out to become part of a Stokes garden.

Are Stokes Seeds sold at fair prices ?

We respectfully suggest comparison of our prices with those currently demanded by firms you are willing to buy from.

Are there two editions of the Stokes catalog?

Yes. This is the Garden Edition. By its sheer simplicity we have aimed to show that gardening is a real pleasure and not an irksome task; an extremely profitable venture and not an added expense. The other is the Market Gardeners Edition, which emphasizes varieties for the commercial grower. It should be sent for by all who grow vegetables for market.

Where is the order sheet?

This will be found on Page 63. It will be a pleasure to serve you. "Our duty is our delight."

STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, Growers

Windermoor Farm

Moorestown, New Jersey



“ O Wind,
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?”

—*Shelley.*

Elemental simplicity and gardening are synonymous. The seed catalog, one of the first requisites of garden making, should be both illuminating and inspiringly helpful. This one may not meet those requirements, but we have tried to make it alluring only in its simplicity and not in colorful pictures or in descriptions of doubtful clarity.

The eternal call of spring never fails to sound a note of new hope whose symbol is the garden. Simple botanic laws of your school days continue to operate. Warm April sunshine, fertile soil, a few hours of delightfully healthful work and Stokes' good seeds will bring back all the old magic.

By placing our forty-four years' experience at your service, we are prepared to help you make 1922 your best garden year. "Our granaries are full." Once more we are able to return to normal prices. Our organization at Windermoor Farm awaits your call. Be forehanded. Plan it all out now. By doing this we are sure you will look forward to April with a new pleasure. Be sure that your package of Stokes Seeds is on the closet shelf when the weather breaks.

STOKES SEED FARMS CO.

FRANCIS C. STOKES,
President and Manager.

Windermoor Farm,
February 1, 1922.

LEST WE FORGET

A seed firm with a history of forty-four years has advanced American horticulture in proportion to the service it has rendered. It is not our place to measure our own usefulness during these years, but as a matter of record, which will revive old memories among older customers, and perhaps be of interest to our newer ones, we venture to call attention to the list of varieties on this page.

This represents definite introductions of our firm since 1879. Some were during the regime of Johnson & Stokes, and some in the more recent years since we have been operating from Windermoor Farm. These varieties have enriched American gardens and will continue to enrich them for perhaps the next hundred years. They tell their own story.

BEANS.....	Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.....	1889
“	Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	1898
“	Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	1900
“	Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	1900
CABBAGE.....	Red Danish Stonehead.....	1900
BEET.....	New Century	1913
CELERY.....	Golden Self-Blanching (with Burpee).....	1884
CORN.....	Shoepeg	1890
“	Double Barreled Best.....	1913
“	Early Malcolm	1920
CUCUMBER.....	Evergreen White Spine.....	1886
WATERMELON.....	Dixie	1890
ONION.....	Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker.....	1887
PUMPKIN.....	Winter Luxury	1893
“	King of Mammoths.....	1885
RADISH.....	White Box	1888
“	White Strasburg	1885
TOMATO.....	Earliana	1900
“	Bonny Best	1908

Many Customers of Johnson & Stokes Are Still With Us

715 Davis Street, South Jacksonville, Fla., July 18, 1920.

Dear Mr. Stokes:

I was very much pleased to receive your letter and catalog. The latter I was much interested in. Writing to you is like writing to an old friend, as the only success I ever had in Florida was principally from your seed. After I had connected with your firm I always had the best vegetables in the market.

My dealings with the old firm of Johnson & Stokes were in the eighties and nineties. I used to buy a good many seeds from you, also a few implements. Before I came to this country I lived eleven years in South Africa. That was forty years ago.

I was born on a Shropshire farm in England in 1850. I have been doing nothing else but farming all my life and care about nothing else. The greatest pleasure I can think of would be to stroll around your farm and look at things. If ever I should come up there, I shall certainly come to see you. There was an old saying in England when I was a boy,—“God speeds the plow that cuts a straight furrow.” I think that is what you are doing. I am sending you an order for a few seeds that I shall want for myself. It won't amount to much. I am getting too old for it.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN BENNION.

The Secret of Flavor in Garden Vegetables

There is no mystery about it. They are overflowing with flavor before they are gathered. Twenty minutes after they are gathered they are still overflowing with flavor, and sweetness.

Thirty minutes after they are gathered and the change has commenced! They have begun to exhume their flavor,—their freshness. And once they commence, the change comes with remarkable rapidity, varying with different vegetables, but acting with greater or less rapidity on all of them.

Sweet corn heads the list. That of all others is most susceptible. Corn at its best is plunged into boiling water within ten minutes of being cut. Although affected in varying degrees, the flavor of other vegetables is vastly improved by being absolutely freshly gathered.

We consider this matter of freshness of such importance that we are willing to devote an entire page to the subject, hoping that it will help impress the planters of Stokes Seeds with the amazing results which are to be had if care is taken. Careful choosing of varieties recommended for their flavor, and proper cultivation during the growing period are of course important, but without reasonable dispatch in bringing vegetables from the garden to your table, you may lose the results of all your care.

Many people plant a garden for the economy of it, others for the sheer joy of working in the soil,—a few consciously make a garden because they crave the flavor of freshly gathered vegetables, for therein lies the amazing difference between a delicious, nourishing repast, and a meal methodically prepared as mere food.

Most Gardens Need Better Fertilization

Unless the garden is given an annual application of some form of plant food it cannot be expected to produce either the quantity or quality of vegetables which it otherwise would. Unlike general farm crops, vegetables require a regular and abundant stimulant. In reasonably small gardens this usually takes the form of animal manure, which is relatively high in nitrogen and potassium and low in phosphorus. All vegetables, but especially those in which the root, stem or leaf constitute the edible portion, demand nitrogen in enormous quantities, and scarcely any phosphorus.

Unless your garden has a heavy clay soil requiring humus, we advise what is known as "well rotted manure," in place of the fresh, long-straw manure which should be spread in the spring just before the ground is prepared for planting. The quantities vary with the conditions of your soil. Forty tons per acre is considered a moderate application. A garden about 100x50 feet is approximately one-eighth of an acre and should have an application of four or five tons, which is equivalent to two full wagon loads. The results from an annual application of manure are cumulative to a certain degree,—the value carrying in part from one season into the next. This cannot be said of commercial fertilizers.

When a complete commercial fertilizer is referred to, it is one having in it elements of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and potash. The formula such as 4-8-4, for instance, refers to the per centage of those elements in the order given. The requirements for the garden are so relatively small that ordinarily it does not pay to mix your own fertilizer, for there are many licensed brands which are sold under state supervision. Remember, however, in buying a commercial fertilizer for garden purposes that it should be strong in nitrates. This may be in the form of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, cotton seed oil, etc.

Commercial fertilizer is applied at the rate of 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. An annual application, therefore, of 200 pounds should be sufficient for a garden 100 x 50 feet. This is usually applied broadcast after plowing but before the ground is finally prepared for planting. Sometimes commercial fertilizer is applied in the row or directly to the hill in such crops as lima beans, cucumber, melon, squash, etc. It is very economical and gives the plants a quick start. Care should be taken, however, not to burn out the newly planted seed. Should the soil of your garden become sour, a light application of lime is desirable. It has been found that beet, cauliflower, turnip, spinach, lettuce, endive, onion, asparagus, melon and cucumber are especially benefited by it. Carrot, potato, tomato, squash and pumpkin do not require it. This is sometimes applied in nitrogen of commercial fertilizers. If your root crops are bothered with grub worms, plow your garden in the fall or sow part of it down to clover for a season. Green cover crops, especially the legumes, such as vetch, cowpeas and soy beans, which supply nitrogen to the soil, are also valuable in that they make available certain forms of potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen.

All of these directions may frighten the beginner, who has just been told that gardening is a simple operation. We still claim that it is and that this page is no more than a very simple lesson in soil chemistry. If it all sounds complicated to you, remember at least this much,—that a heaping load of manure for every 2000 square feet of garden will add greatly to your satisfaction throughout the season.

These Suggestions May Improve Your Gardening

Before passing to the business part of this book, we want to be sure that these points are perfectly clear in the minds of all who contemplate making a garden.

Vegetables are native to many different climates. In so far as seasonal changes permit, help them adjust this difference. Recognize the fact that there are cool and warm weather crops. The vegetables which are distinctly one or the other may be mentioned as follows. Cool Season: Cabbage, Leaf Lettuce, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip and Parsnip. Warm Season: Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Melons, Egg Plants, Peppers, Pumpkin and Sweet Potatoes. By keeping this general classification in mind, our planting directions under the individual vegetables will be better understood.

* The most delicious varieties of vegetables for eating purposes are not necessarily the ones which come first to your mind. When beans are mentioned, many think of Black Valentine, which is one of the poorest eating beans you could plant. When peas are mentioned, others will speak up and say that they want Alaska, which will prove to be nowhere near the quality of certain others. In celery many want the White Plume, a variety which is perhaps as tasteless as any in the entire list. Big Boston Lettuce is one that is in great demand for home gardening. In reality it is one of the most bitter that can be grown. Rocky Ford Canteloupe is almost a family name but, compared with Sugar Sweet or Emerald Gem, it isn't worth two feet of the garden space. We would urge you to read the descriptions and the introductory remarks carefully.

There is a point in the preparation of the soil which we want to emphasize. It is this. If your garden is plowed, be very sure that you go deep enough to bring up some of the untouched plant food. This refers especially to clay soils, but even sandy loam may be improved by giving the air access to it. This same suggestion, of course, applies to smaller gardens which are spaded up by hand. Generally speaking, a dug garden is more thoroughly prepared than a plowed garden.

There is no deep mystery about the hotbed or cold frame. The former is easily put together by four boards, which are covered with sash. Hotbeds are usually heated with fermenting manure, which is covered by four to six inches of fine soil. It is advisable to let it stand for several days before seeds are planted or at least until the temperature is below 90. Hotbeds are usually prepared in the fall, the application of manure is made in midwinter and the seed is sown in February. A cold frame is nothing more than a hotbed without heat.

Don't be overwhelmed with the thought of an expensive garden equipment. It is not necessary. A spade, a rake, a hoe, a trowel, a hand weeder, a Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe, a little string and a couple of stakes will go a long way. Cultivate your garden at least once a week, twice if possible; but remember, never work among beans, cucumber or melon vines when they are wet, for you are likely to spread some plant disease.

Vegetables are composed of a large percentage of water. Be prepared in case of a prolonged drought to keep your garden well watered. The cool of the day is the best time.

Don't overlook the possibilities of storing a large part of your winter food supply either in your cellar or in an easily prepared pit in a dry part of your garden. The only thing that we can think of which would be more neglectful would be to allow a summer to pass without canning your summer surplus for winter. All of these are simple suggestions given in a kindly spirit. Don't take any of them too seriously if you don't want to. But, most of all, don't take your job of gardening too seriously. Don't tire yourself out so that you can't enjoy the newly gathered corn and beans!

The Remarkable Ancestry of Your Garden

When you are cultivating the new rows again this year, stop long enough to reflect that you are following man's most ancient occupation. If eight thousand years can add honor, tradition and romance, it is all yours,—spread before you within your own garden walls, and from the very ends of the earth! Here is a brief summary of the age and origin of our commoner vegetables:

Name of Vegetable	Approx. No. Yrs. Under Cultivation	Supposed Origin	Name of Vegetable	Approx. No. Yrs. Under Cultivation	Supposed Origin
Asparagus	4000	Europe and West Asia	Leek	4000	Mediterranean Region
Bean, Bush Lima	100	Eastern North America	Lettuce	4000	Asia
Bean, Pole Lima	1000	South America	Melon, Musk	8000	Southern Asia
Bean, String	4000	West South America	Melon, Water	4000	West Africa
Beet, Chard	4000	Europe	Mushroom	2000	Northern World
Beet, Root	4000	Mediterranean Region	Okra	2000	North Africa
Brussels Sprouts	2000	North Europe	Onion	8000	Persia & Central Asia
Cabbage	8000	West Europe	Parsley	2000	Sardinia
Cabbage, Chinese	4000	China and Japan	Parsnip	2000	Europe
Carrot	4000	Europe and West Asia	Pea, Garden	8000	Asia
Cauliflower	4000	Europe and West Asia	Pepper	2000	South America
Celeriac	2000	Europe	Potato	2000	South America
Celery	4000	South Europe	Potato, Sweet	2000	Tropical America
Corn, Field	4000	Tropical America	Pumpkin	800	Tropical America
Corn, Sweet	100	New England	Radish	8000	Asia
Cress, Garden	4000	Probably Persia	Rhubarb	4000	S. Siberia (Volga River)
Cress, Water	4000	Europe and North Asia	Rutabaga	2000	Europe
Cucumber	8000	India	Salsify	1000	Mediterranean Region
Cucumber, Gherkin	100	Jamaica	Spinach	2000	Persia
Dandelion	2000	Europe and Asia	Spinach, New Zealand	200	New Zealand
Egg Plant	8000	S. America or E. Indies	Squash, Winter	2000	Tropical America
Endive	2000	East Indies and Asia	Squash, Summer	800	Temperate America
Horse-radish	2000	E. Europe and W. Asia	Tomato	2000	Peru
Kale	4000	Europe	Turnip	8000	Europe
Kohl-rabi	4000	Europe			

PLANTING TABLE

Kind of vegetable	Seeds or roots required for 100 feet of drill	One Acre	Distance for plants to stand			Depth of planting
			Rows apart		Plants apart in rows	
			Horse culti- vation	Hand culti- vation		
Asparagus, roots	100 roots		3 to 5 ft.	12 to 24 in.	15 to 20 in.	3 to 5 in.
Beans	1 pt.	1 bu.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	1 in.
Beets	2 ounces	6 lbs.	28 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.
Brussels sprouts	1 ounce	2 ounces	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Cabbage	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Carrot	1 ounce	2 lbs.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Cauliflower	1 ounce	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Celery	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	3 to 6 ft.	18 to 36 in.	2 in.	$\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Collards	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Corn, sweet	1 pt.	6 qts.	36 to 42 in.	30 to 36 in.	4 every 3 ft.	1 in.
Cucumber	1 ounce	2 lbs.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	4 every 3 ft.	1 in.
Dandelion	1 ounce		30 in.	18 to 24 in.	8 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Eggplant	1 ounce	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Endive	1 ounce	2 lbs.	30 in.	18 in.	12 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Horse-radish	100 roots		30 to 40 in.	24 to 30 in.	20 in.	3 to 4 in.
Kale, or borecole	1 ounce	1 lb.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Kohl-rabi	1 ounce	1 lb.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Leek	1 ounce	4 lbs.	30 to 36 in.	14 to 20 in.	4 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Lettuce	1 ounce	3 lbs.	30 in.	12 to 18 in.	6 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Melon, muskmelon	1 ounce	2 lbs.	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	4 every 4 ft.	1 in.
Melon, watermelon	1 ounce	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.
Mustard	1 ounce	1 lb.	30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Okra	2 ounces	8 lbs.	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	24 in.	1 in.
Onion, seed	1 ounce	4 lbs.-5 lbs.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Onion, sets	1 quart of sets	50 lbs.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	1 in.
Onion seed for sets	1 lb.		24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Parsley	1 ounce	3 lbs.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	3 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Parsnip	1 ounce	3 lbs.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Peas	1 pt.	1 bu.	3 to 4 ft.	30 to 36 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Pepper	1 ounce	2 ounces	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	15 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Pumpkin	1 ounce	4 lbs.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.
Radish	1 ounce	10 lbs.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	1 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Rhubarb, roots	33 roots		3 to 5 ft.	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.
Salsify	1 ounce	8 lbs.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Spinach	1 ounce	8 lbs., sown broadcast 30 lbs.	30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.
Suash, summer	1 ounce	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 every 4 ft.	1 in.
Squash, winter	1 ounce	2 lbs.	7 to 10 ft.	7 to 10 ft.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.
Tomato	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.	3 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 by 4 ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Turnip	1 ounce	1 lb., sown broadcast 3 lbs.	24 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Do You Know the Best Garden Varieties?

Make it a point to be sure that you do before sending us your order. Don't leave it to tradition or to the passing word of a neighbor. Remember that there are some vegetable varieties that are good to eat and some that are good to ship three thousand miles. Remember that some are deliciously sweet and nourishing, while others have practically no sugar content and are indigestible. We consider the following list to be varieties worthy of any home garden:

Asparagus: Washington.

Beans, Lima: Henderson Bush, Fordhook Bush, Challenger Pole, Ford Mam. Pole.

Beans, Dwarf: Giant Stringless, Bountiful, Round-Pod Kidney Wax, Sure Crop Stringless Wax.

Beet: Crosby Egyptian, Early Eclipse, New Century, Swiss Chard, Lucullus.

Cabbage: Etampes, The Wakefields, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Pe-Tsai.

Carrot: Early Scarlet Horn, Chantenay, Danvers Half-Long.

Cauliflower: Early Snowball, Danish Dry Weather.

Celery: Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, Columbia, Winter King, Celeriac.

Corn: Malcolm, Bantam, Golden Giant, Double-Barreled Best, Country Gentleman.

Cucumber: Any variety listed.

Lettuce: Salamander, Green-Leaved Big Boston, May King, Hanson, Trianon Cos.

Muskmelon: Early Knight or Sugar Sweet, Hackensack, Emerald Gem, Osage.

Watermelon: Harris Earliest, Kleckley Sweet.

Onions: Any variety listed.

Pumpkin: Pie or Winter Luxury, Golden Summer Crookneck.

Peas: With the possible exception of Alaska we recommend all other varieties which we list.

Pepper: All varieties listed satisfactory. Choose the one best suited to your requirements.

Radish: Largely a matter of personal taste.

Squash: Choose the variety best suited to your requirements.

Tomato: Earliana has high acidity, otherwise there is very little to be said against any of the varieties offered.

Turnip: Early Purple Top Milan, Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Rutabaga.

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Beet Plants	46	Melon, Honey Dew	29
Brussels Sprouts	13	Melon, Musk	28
Cabbage	14	Melon, Water	29
Cabbage, Chinese	14	Mustard	25
Cabbage Plants	46	Okra	25
Carrot	16	Onion	30
Cauliflower	17	Onion Sets	31
Cauliflower Plants	46	Parsley	32
Celery	18	Parsnip	32
Celery Plants	46	Peas	33
Chard, Swiss	13	Pepper	36
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Cress	20	Rhubarb	46
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Dandelion	20	Salsify	25
Dill	45	Savory, Summer	45
Eggplant	21	Spinach	40
Eggplant Plants	46	Squash	41
Endive	20	Thyme	45
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Cut Your Own Fresh Asparagus in the Spring

What is more alluring on an April morning than to go into the garden and cut the first early shoots of asparagus? You who have so often felt an impulse to buy asparagus on your city markets, only to find when served that its sweetness and tenderness have largely been lost because of the intervening time between cutting and cooking, cannot help longing for palatable and wholesome young asparagus tips which are possible only when cut from your own garden half an hour before being served. An asparagus bed is not a luxury. A small investment will pay liberal dividends for perhaps twenty years.

WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS (x $\frac{3}{8}$)

The variety selected is one which has been developed by government scientists and is called Washington Asparagus. It is a strain which is decidedly rust-resistant, productive and of rapid growth. All of these qualities insure tenderness, an important point for table consumption. We offer Washington Asparagus only in the form of roots of one year's growth, all of which we have grown here on our Windermoor Farm.

Asparagus should be planted in a part of the garden where it will interfere least with plowing and soil preparation for the annual crops. Roots planted in spring will do better if they are not cut for two years, although there will be no permanent harm to the bed if it is cut carefully the first year. Some manure should be mixed with the soil when planting roots. Asparagus will thrive best in reasonably light soil. Roots should be set out 6 inches apart in the row. A family of five will be well provided with the equivalent of 2 rows 100 feet long. In fact, from such a plantation there should be some surplus for canning.

Price of roots: One dozen, 40c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$2.00; 500, \$9.00; 1000, \$18.00.

Lima Beans Are the Glory of the Midsummer Garden



HENDERSON
BUSH

From the standpoint of sheer goodness nothing surpasses the freshly picked, young lima bean, and few vegetables are more wholesome. Because of their prolific bearing qualities, (and this point refers especially to the climbing varieties), they are one of the most profitable vegetables you can grow, bearing profusely from mid-July until frost. They are comparatively easy of cultivation and do not require the attention common to more delicate vegetables.

Bush Lima Beans should be planted in rows 2 feet apart, and the seed should be placed in the ground every 6 inches. This should be carefully done by hand, making sure that the eye of the bean points downward. The seed should then be covered with 3 inches of soil. One quart of seed is sufficient to plant 100 feet of row.

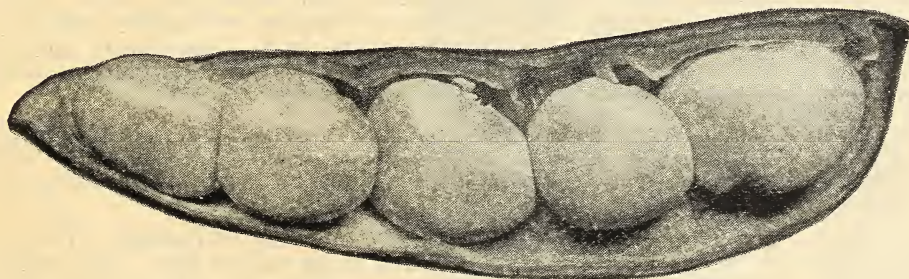
The pole or climbing varieties of beans are usually planted in hills about 8 inches above the level of the soil and about a foot in diameter. Five or six beans should be planted in each hill near the base of the pole. These are later thinned out so that the 3 most likely plants are left standing.

Henderson Bush Lima. 70 Days. A small seeded, very sweet lima bean. The vines will grow about a foot high and are moderately productive. The pods are about 3 inches long and contain 3 to 4 beans. This variety is especially desirable for early gathering, and will prove extremely delicious. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 Days. This variety may be considered the standard for general garden purposes among those desiring a dwarf type. It is very productive and the long pods contain usually 5 or more beans of very high quality. Fordhook will bear late into the fall.—Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.50.

Challenger or Dreer Improved Pole Lima. 85 Days. A comparison of the days to maturity will show this bean to be nearly two weeks later in maturing than the early bush types and it will bear a much heavier crop, owing to the fact that the vine growth is more extensive. This bean is of medium size, flat and of excellent eating quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Ford Mammoth Podded Pole Lima. 90 Days. Those desiring a slightly later pole lima but one with a long pod containing 5 or 6 flat beans which are highly recommended for table purposes, will find this a very desirable sort. It is a variety introduced by Johnson & Stokes over 30 years ago, being of New Jersey origin. It is very productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.



FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Natural size)

See Page 62 for delivery charge arrangements.



Grow These Delicious Stringless Beans

The man who makes his own garden has an especially good opportunity in the cultivation of his own beans as against those purchased from market. It is a fact that most commercial growers still find it more profitable to grow some of the older, non-stringless varieties, including Black Valentine, Red Valentine, Currie Rust-Proof and Improved Golden Wax, instead of the newer varieties which are free from the undesirable fibrous cord running the length of the pod. Apparently there is no distinction in flavor between wax and green podded varieties, this being a matter of individual choice.

We advise planting beans in rows 2 feet apart, planting the seed every 4 inches in the row and covering them with at least 2 inches of soil. Beans are distinctly a warm weather crop and we do not advise planting until the cold days are definitely over.

An important point in cultivation of beans is the time of harvest. Care should be taken that the crop is gathered before beans form in the pod. We would also warn against any contact with the vines when they are wet, as this sometimes has a tendency to spread anthracnose, a very undesirable rust. Four quarts on hand at the beginning of the season, if planted in rows 50 feet long every two weeks from May until August, will be sufficient for a family of five.

Green Pod Beans Recommended for Your Garden

Giant Stringless. 45 Days. This most dependable of all of the stringless green-podded sorts was introduced by our forebearers, Messrs. Johnson & Stokes, 24 years ago. It is very productive even on unfertile ground, developing rounded pods about 6 inches in length, dark green in color, brittle and absolutely stringless. Color of seed yellow brown. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Bountiful. 45 Days. A delicious green-podded stringless bean, developing broad, flat pods in generous abundance. It will be found to out-yield all other varieties of its class. Color of seed gray-yellow. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Varieties Not Desirable for Your Garden

Red Valentine. 42 Days. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Black Valentine. 45 Days. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Wax Pod Beans Recommended for Your Garden

Round-Pod Kidney Wax. 45 Days. We unreservedly recommend this variety as the best of the round-podded wax sorts for home consumption. It was introduced by the old firm of Johnson & Stokes 22 years ago, since which time it has been granted the highest honors by the entire seed trade. The long slightly curved and rounded pods are brittle, entirely stringless and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax. A variety representing the most desirable type of flat podded wax beans for home consumption. It is a stringless type of the older Currie Rust-Proof Wax, from which it was selected by Messrs. N. B. Keeney & Son. We consider it is a variety which should be seriously considered by every maker of a garden. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Varieties Not Desirable for Your Garden

Wardwell Kidney Wax.

45 Days. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Improved Golden Wax.

42 Days. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Add 10c per quart if beans are to be sent by mail.



ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (x 1/3)

Gather Sweet Young Beets in May



DETROIT
DARK RED
(Natural size)

Very few things are more palatable than a serving of the first buttered beets from your garden. Good average soil, providing it contains a fair amount of available plant food, is satisfactory. There are three important things to remember in growing beets for your table. In the first place it is desirable to select the varieties with considerable care. We would especially recommend Crosby Egyptian, Early Eclipse and Detroit Dark Red for early plantings and Bastian Half-Long, Long Dark Red and New Century for later plantings, all of the latter varieties being suitable for winter storage purposes. In the second place it is well to pack the freshly planted seed by walking directly over the row. Finally, do not neglect to thin the young plants so that they are at least three inches apart. Two ounces are sufficient to sow 100 feet of row. It is desirable to make new plantings, even of shorter rows, every two weeks in order always to have a constant supply of young beets. Beets may be sown from April until August.

Crosby Egyptian. 45 Days. For nearly 30 years this variety of beet has been one of the most important in American gardens. The texture of the root is ideal for table purposes and its shape and color make its good eating qualities even more attractive. The root will develop rapidly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Early Eclipse. 50 Days. Among the older varieties Early Eclipse still holds an important place. It is slightly larger and longer than Crosby Egyptian, its color being bright red, zoned with lighter shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Detroit Dark Red. 50 Days. A universally planted main crop beet, which holds excellent qualities for home garden planting. One-third of the root will grow above ground. The texture of the flesh is excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Bastian Half-Long. 60 Days. A variety especially suited for winter storage purposes. The root is nearly 4 inches long when matured and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Long Dark Blood. 60 Days. A long tapering beet averaging 6 inches in length. The outside color is a rich, blood red and there are no contrasting zone colors. This variety is highly recommended for table purposes and also has good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Serve Fresh Beets All Winter

Too few amateur gardeners benefit by the winter storage of their root crops. There is no reason why fresh vegetables should end with the first killing frost, even though you are operating on a small scale and do not have a storage house or cellar. The simplest method of storage is in a cool cellar, which is kept just warm enough by the heat of the house to prevent freezing. In the case of beets, carrots, turnips, etc., cover them with a little hay or some other covering.

When roots are stored in outdoor pits they should be placed in a well drained part of the garden in a conical pile, first covered with 6 or 8 inches of hay or straw and then with the same amount of earth. Before extremely cold weather comes a layer of manure should be placed on top of the earth. In taking vegetables from pits of this kind in midwinter, be sure that the pit is thoroughly closed up again. For winter storage, we most highly recommend New Century as being a superior product.

New Century. 60 Days. Without any qualifications we claim this to be the sweetest beet under cultivation, either early or late. As a variety to be matured in the late summer or fall, either for immediate consumption or for storage, it is unsurpassed. The fact that the beet does not develop a woody fibre, no matter what its size, is greatly in its favor. We advise that it should be planted two or three times during the season. Another feature of this beet is its green top, which is considered to be of better quality than spinach,—a feature which should not be overlooked by gardeners who are on the lookout for desirable greens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.80.

SWISS CHARD, a Desirable Green Served as Spinach

Sometimes Called Cut-and-Come-Again

Giant Lucullus. 70 Days. Chard is one of the most desirable garden vegetables and is becoming more popular every year among amateur planters. Giant Lucullus is one of the most desirable varieties. The cultivation is very similar to that of beet, to which it is closely connected genetically. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, the Last of the Fall Vegetables

These delectable, miniature heads of cabbage mature to about one inch in diameter and are clustered around the tall stem of the plant. They develop slowly and are usually the last vegetables to be gathered, often standing like sentinels when all the rest of the garden is covered with a green blanket of new rye. They should be a part of every garden. Seed should be planted in June and later transplanted in rows about 2 feet apart, the plants being about 18 inches apart in the row. Light frost will improve the quality of the sprouts. Depending upon the size of the plantation, a packet or ounce should give the desired number of plants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.40.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS (x $\frac{1}{3}$)

Wholesome Cabbage Is Easy to Grow

Cool weather seems to suit the cultivation of cabbage better than midsummer heat, which is often attended by insect and disease enemies. It is therefore desirable to start the early varieties so they will complete their growth before excessively hot weather begins. This refers to such varieties as Etampes, the Wakefields, and Copenhagen Market. In order to accomplish this, it is often best to start them under glass or to purchase plants from a reliable source. Early cabbage bears transplanting very well. From 15 to 24 inches should be allowed between each plant, depending on the variety. It should be remembered that cabbage requires constant cultivation both between the rows and around the plants. Early cabbage that is sown in hot beds from February 20th to March 1st will be ready for transplanting April 15th and should be fully matured early in June.

Early Etampes. 85 Days. An early maturing variety of the pointed type. The quality is very good. We recommend that at least one row of this be planted in your garden. Pkt., 5c., oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 90 Days. A cabbage of good quality for home production, comparatively early in maturing and solid in texture, producing medium sized pointed heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. 95 Days. Slightly larger, later and, although conical in shape, not quite so pointed as Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Copenhagen Market. 95 Days. A round-head early cabbage of more recent introduction than those listed above. This variety is recommended above all others for the early crop in home gardens. It produces firm, uniform heads of excellent eating quality and will be found generally satisfactory in every respect. It is distinctly an early type, however, and should not be stored for winter keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

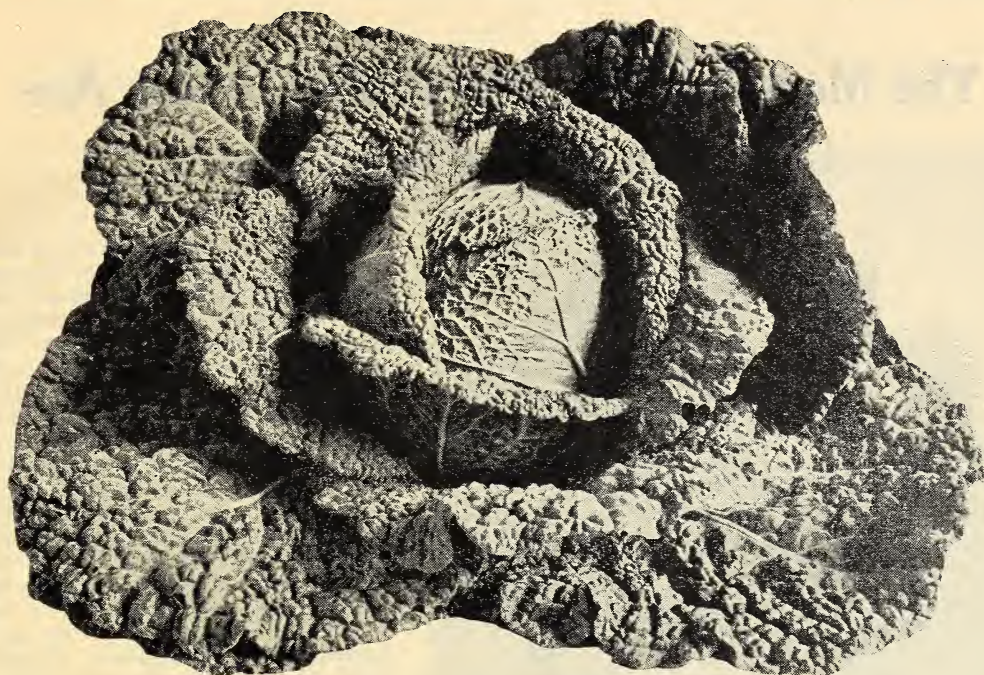
Early Flat Dutch. 105 Days. One of the older standard types, maturing best late in September. The plant is short stemmed, upright and with few outer leaves, consequently the rows should be set closely together. The heads are round, flattened, solid, uniform and of good eating quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Late Flat Dutch. 130 Days. A variety maturing nearly a month later than Early Flat Dutch and having proved to be most satisfactory when brought to its full development in November. This will be found to be an attractive variety of good quality. The head is large sized, hard and slightly rounded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Succession. 110 Days. Succession is remarkable for its resistance to hot sun and dry weather. It is one of the most desirable for midsummer growth and for early fall maturity. It is especially recommended because of its ability to stand 2 or 3 weeks before breaking after reaching maturity. The heads are nearly flat across the top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Plant a Row of Petsai, an Ancient Chinese Cabbage

Wong Bok. 115 Days. This vegetable has been cultivated in America for about two decades. It was brought from China, where it has been grown extensively for over 40 centuries. Wong Bok is one of the most desirable of the many available strains. Petsai is essentially a cool season vegetable and should not be matured during the midsummer months. It may be eaten raw as a salad or cole slaw, or it may be cooked and served as a hot vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.



AMERICAN SAVOY (x 1/6)

These Are the Best Winter Keeping Sorts

Of the four varieties described below all are suitable for winter storage purposes, but we especially recommend Danish Ballhead or Hollander, Red Danish Stonehead, and American Drumhead Savoy as being the most satisfactory. Early Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch, Succession, and Mammoth Red Rock will prove to be very satisfactory fall varieties. These should be planted in the open ground between June 15th and July 15th. They will be ready for transplanting in about five weeks' time. Late cabbage makes its best growth during the cool weather of autumn and, under favorable conditions, will produce heavier crops than at any other period. Late sorts are especially suited to the more northerly climate.

Cabbage for use early in the winter may be stored in the cellar, in which case the roots and outer leaves are removed and the heads packed in boxes or barrels of earth. Cabbage for late winter use will keep better in an outdoor pit. These pits are very much the same as described for the storage of beets on page 13. When cabbage is stored in this manner the roots and leaves are kept on the plants, which are placed upside down on a level or well drained piece of ground. Straw, earth and manure complete the protective covering.

American Drumhead Savoy. 120 Days. This type of cabbage is sometimes spoken of as curly cabbage, the outer leaves being beautifully crumpled. They are darker green than regular cabbage and are considered to be much more delicate in flavor than any other cabbage. This type should receive more attention by amateur gardeners. As noted above, it has good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Danish Ballhead or Hollander. 125 Days. This cabbage outclasses all others for its keeping qualities, with the possible exception of Red Danish Stonehead. It is nearly round in shape, of good quality and from almost every point of view highly desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Mammoth Red Rock. 120 Days. A red cabbage which is especially recommended for pickling or for cole slaw. The heads are large and slightly flattened. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Danish Stonehead. 120 Days. A late maturing sort whose deep red color extends to the very center. It is identical in shape and season with Danish Ballhead and also boasts its good storage qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

The Most Tender, Digestible Carrots Are Grown in Your Own Garden



CHANTENAY (x $\frac{2}{3}$)

The reason being that you have them fresh and that they are not overgrown, factors which are often overlooked on the commercial markets. Carrot seeds are very small and their seedlings are proportionately delicate. Therefore, they should be planted much closer to the surface and precautions taken to avoid soil encrustation over the row. Sandy soil is preferable. As is the case with beets, the sowing of a few radish seeds in the same row is sometimes an advantage, for the radishes come up more quickly and mark the rows so that an early cultivation is possible. Careful thinning out should be promptly attended to, from 2 to 4 inches being a safe distance. Do not let the roots become overgrown, but do not pull them for table use until you are ready to prepare them. For early crop purposes we recommend Early Scarlet Horn and for later maturing varieties either Chantenay or Danvers Half-Long. Renewed plantings of short rows every two weeks are desirable. Postpone the first planting until the cold days are definitely over.

Early Scarlet Horn. 55 Days. A small carrot of delicate texture and good quality. As with other quick growing crops, this variety soon passes the edible stage and must be gathered soon after reaching maturity. We consider Early Scarlet Horn the most desirable for first pulling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Chantenay. 65 Days. This is the standard carrot for general garden purposes. It is best for the table when 4 inches long. Its color is deep orange and its flesh crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Danvers Half-Long. 80 Days. This carrot is larger and later in maturing than Chantenay, but is of equally good quality and is a reasonably good winter keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

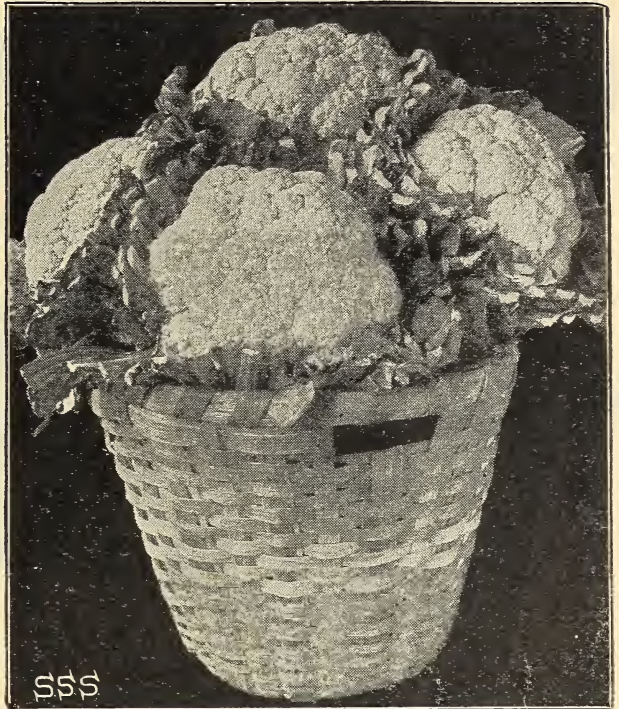
Improved Long Orange. 78 Days. A carrot growing to a length of 6 inches and over. Its color is deep golden in its early stages, shading to an orange red when fully grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Oxheart or Guerande. 80 Days. This is a short and thick carrot, desirable for stiff soils for winter storage and for stock feeding purposes. Pk., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

You Too, Can Grow Good Cauliflower

The old belief that only professional gardeners could succeed with this delicious vegetable has been completely broken down. Of the entire Brassica family, it is perhaps the most delicious and wholesome. Although it is sometimes grown as a spring crop, here in the North it is usually treated as a fall crop, for in the later stage of its development it cannot stand the heat and drought of July and August, thriving best in the cool, moist air and thriving best when grown near a body of water. Generally speaking cauliflower requires a great deal of moisture, but wherever late cabbage does exceptionally well, late cauliflower is generally grown with success.

The seed should be planted in June and care should be taken to see that the seed bed is kept moist. When transplanted to the field, cauliflower should be spaced at least 3 feet apart. Failure to allow sufficient room between them often results in ill formed heads. It requires a reasonable amount of care during all stages of growth, but the handsome returns fully recompense for additional work.



EARLIEST SNOWBALL (x 1/8)

Earliest Snowball. 100 Days. A very early variety of cauliflower, which is considered to be the most satisfactory for general purposes. The plant is compact with few short outside leaves and the heads when blanched are pure white and of very fine texture. The strain offered may be thoroughly relied upon, for it is the result of the most painstaking work on the part of our Danish growers. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$6.00; lb., \$24.00.

Danish Dry Weather or Giant. 110 Days. This variety is more adapted to our inland conditions and will often succeed where other varieties requiring more moisture will fail. Its quality and general appearance are very similar to Earliest Snowball and it can be planted with every promise of a handsome yield. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$6.00; lb., \$24.00.

Our Purpose

"To improve and perfect a standard of business integrity, which shall include purity of stocks, honesty of representation, carefulness of obligations and promptness in execution."

The above is from the constitution of the American Seed Trade Association and as members thereof we strongly endorse it.

Home Grown Celery Is the Sweetest



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (x 1/5)

This is primarily so, because the roots are taken right from their soil or storage and the tender stalks are not exposed to the open air and rough handling, as is the case with much market celery, which is often grown for its appearance rather than for its eating qualities. Celery is divided into two classes, the so-called self-blanching type, which includes Golden Self-Blanching and Easy Blanching; and the green stalk types, maturing somewhat later and requiring rigorous blanching methods. For early celery, sow seed in February or March in hot beds or seed flat, covering with a thin layer of soil, which is pressed down firmly over the seed rows. Celery seed germinates slowly. After the young plants have attained suitable size they should be thinned, respotted and later transplanted. At all periods of its growth celery needs an abundant supply of water. The later varieties, as represented by Columbia and Winter King, should be planted in March or April and treated very much the same as the early varieties, being transplanted as often as is necessary and kept constantly moist.

There are various methods of blanching the late crop, either with what is called celery paper, with boards or merely by drawing up loose soil around the stalks. Golden Self-Blanching and Easy Blanching are of very fair eating quality and, being early, deserve a definite place in the garden. White Plume matures about the same time, but is not of very good quality and is not recommended for home purposes. None of these types, as a rule, keep well after the New Year. Columbia and Winter King, however, are very satisfactory storing varieties. The best methods of storage are described on the opposite page.

Golden Self-Blanching. 115 Days. Because of the importance of this variety to commercial growers we offer proven stock only. This of course makes our strain proportionately more valuable to the home gardener. Golden Self-Blanching forms rather short, heavy, solid stalks. The color is a beautiful golden yellow. No celery is strictly self-blanching. The term is used to compare the ease with which certain varieties are blanched as against some of the later sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; 1/4 lb., \$3.00; lb., \$12.00.

Easy Blanching. 125 Days. This variety is one of the most satisfactory for early purposes. Our strain is looked upon by large celery growers as being one of the most perfect that has ever been offered. Home gardeners can use it with equal dependence and it will be found very satisfactory from every point of view. The stalks are full hearted and of a light golden color, blanching very quickly, with the aid of paper or boards. It is not strictly a self-blanching variety. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$6.00; lb., \$24.00.

Plant Enough to Last All Winter

While Columbia is a reasonably good keeper, Winter King will be found to be the better of the two. Very often celery is stored where it is grown, by covering it with additional soil which is mulched. Care should be taken in completing this operation to avoid getting dirt into the hearts of the plants. A little careful hand work will eliminate this danger. More and more earth should be added to the hills as the celery develops. Very often late celery, instead of being blanched in the fields, is allowed to remain green until harvested and is then dug and stored for the winter in a dark place, where it continues to grow slowly and becomes completely blanched. When stored in pits, the stalks are usually pulled and set up side by side. Such pits should be protected by hay, earth and manure or some other frostproof combination.

White Plume. 120 Days. Because of its beautiful appearance and quick maturity, this variety has gained wide popularity. It does not, however, have good eating qualities and because of that point is not recommended strongly for home garden purposes. The plants must be artificially blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Columbia. 130 Days. A variety resembling Golden Self-Blanching in many particulars, maturing in about the same season. Its very full stalks are of excellent quality and when properly blanched are a beautiful light golden color. The edible qualities of Columbia are superb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

Winter King. 150 Days. We consider this the most important of the late winter keeping varieties, being ready for market about Christmas time, and if properly stored, will keep all winter. The plants are characterized by their robust growth, tall stalks with high joints and light golden yellow heart. Our stock may be thoroughly relied upon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., 3.00.

Celeriac Is Celery Heart

Giant Prague. 150 Days. This is one of the best varieties of root celery, a vegetable grown for its enlarged heart. The culture of Celeriac is similar to late celery, except that no blanching is required and it is less exacting in its general growing qualifications. It will prove a good winter keeper if stored the same as celery. We consider it a highly desirable vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.



CELERIAC, GIANT PRAGUE (x $\frac{1}{2}$)

Here Are Six Valuable Salads

COLLARDS

Georgia. 80 Days. Although this vegetable has never been grown extensively in the North, it is in large demand throughout the Southern States. The plant will grow from 2 to 4 feet high, forming no heads but the central leaves often form a loose rosette. The plants are usually started in February or March so that they will mature before the hot summer days. In the North they may be started in July or August for fall maturity. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

CORN SALAD

Broad-Leaved. 65 Days. This vegetable is sometimes known as Lamb's Lettuce or Fetticus. Although a green of little flavor, it is very palatable as a salad and often used when lettuce is not procurable. The flavor is mild and the quality very good. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

GROW CHICORY IN YOUR CELLAR

The time of maturity of the roots is four months. This is one of the most delicious vegetable salads under cultivation. It is sometimes called French Endive. At present a large part of the chicory offered in this country is imported from France, but by following these simple directions, the home gardener should have no difficulty in growing it. The seed is planted in May or June and in October the roots are dug, trimmed and laid horizontally in tiers under moist earth. Since darkness is essential, a warm cellar is usually the place selected. It requires three or four weeks to produce its fine white leaves. These are cut when about six inches long. If undisturbed the roots will continue to produce for several weeks. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.**

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass. A small salad having beautiful curled leaves which are used for garnishing. The seed germinates remarkably quickly and produces a plant about 12 inches high. Curled Cress is especially desirable when served with lettuce. It has a warm, pungent taste. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Water Cress. A hardy perennial developing most normally when under water. It grows rapidly from seed or from fresh cut branches. Clear, uncontaminated running water is the most desirable. Once a bed is established and kept free from weeds, it will develop with very little attention. It is one of the most delicious of small salads. When gathered for market, the roots should be cut and not broken. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.**

DANDELION

The Common Dandelion is very often collected in the spring for greens. It is the Improved Thick Leaved, however, that is most often cultivated. This is of French origin. This variety is distinguished by its thick leaves and rich, dark green color. Its growth is compact, forming an upright tuft in the center, and may be considered in every respect superior to the Common or French, which is merely a selection from the wild dandelion. The seed should be sown in the spring and the crop gathered the following spring.

Common or French.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Improved Thick Leaved.

Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.40; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$14.00.

ENDIVE—An Attractive and Delicious Fall Salad

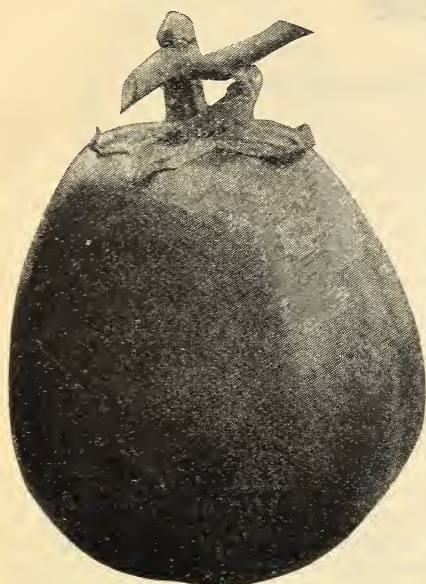
This vegetable is grown largely as a salad in the fall, it being essentially a cool weather crop. The seeds may be sown in the row in July or August and no transplanting is necessary. They should later be thinned to from 12 to 18 inches in the row. The usual cultivation is desirable. In order to avoid the bitter taste of endive it should be blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying them at the top with raffia or soft string. Two or three weeks are required for this operation and the plants should be used soon after it is completed, thus only a few plants should be tied at one time. Be sure that they are dry at the time they are tied. **Price of any variety: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

White Curled. 100 Days. This variety is sometimes spoken of as Giant Fringed or Oyster. The light yellowish color of the outer leaves, which blanch to a cream white, distinguishes this from the Green Curled. The heads will average 15 inches across.

Green Curled. 100 Days. Sometimes called Mammoth Green Curled. The leaves of this type are beautifully divided and its rich, dark green color is in marked contrast to its golden white center, which blanches very rapidly.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. 100 Days. Escarolle is a synonym for this variety, which is in larger demand than any other endive cultivated in this country. The heads are slightly smaller than the White or Green Curled. The leaves are cut at the edges and somewhat twisted. This variety is easily blanched if tied up.

Eggplant Is a Wholesome Meat Substitute



NEW YORK PURPLE (x 1/3)

Eggplant dipped in bread crumbs and fried is a good substitute for meat during the hot summer days. It is not difficult of cultivation, and if the following suggestions are adhered to, you should have an abundant supply of "eggs." Plants should be started early under glass. One reason why eggplants sometimes do not "lay," is that their growth is checked at the time of transplanting. Care should be taken that they are not planted too close together in the hot bed. Eggplants are ready for use when one-third grown. The first fruit should not be allowed to reach full maturity, for the plant may throw too much of its strength into it. However, later in the season two or three eggs may be produced at one time. There is very little difference between Black Beauty and the New York Purple, either one being satisfactory for home production.

Black Beauty. 125 Days. A prolific variety bearing handsome egg-shaped fruit of a dark purplish black color. They will average 8 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.25.

New York Purple. 140 Days Two weeks later than Black Beauty. The outside color is considerably lighter than that variety and the blossom end much flatter, the whole effect being more triangular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.25.

Kale Is an Easily Grown Vegetable

Kale or Borecole, as it is sometimes called, belongs to the cabbage group but does not produce a head, the leaves being about 18 inches long and spreading. They are kinked, curled and frilled. Kale will stand extremes of temperature and growing conditions surpassing almost any other vegetable and will often survive a mild winter in this climate. If only a few leaves are picked at one time the plant continues to produce new foliage indefinitely. For home consumption it is best to pick the leaves when they are partly grown. There is a theory that kale is improved by light freezing. The seed should be planted in rows and thinned to 12 inches in the row. Ordinary tillage is required.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. 55 Days. In quality the best kale under cultivation. It is finely curled, low growing and quite hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Imperial Long Standing. 60 Days. This variety, as indicated by its name, will hold longer before shooting to seed than the Dwarf Curled Scotch. It is also more spreading. The leaves are beautifully curled and crumpled. The quality is not equal to Dwarf Curled Scotch. The color is a bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Kohl-Rabi Is a Wholesome Summer Vegetable

The edible part of this vegetable is the bulbous stem, it being very much of the same consistency as turnip. Kohl-Rabi is usually sown in the spring. Transplanting is not necessary, but they should be thinned to stand about 5 inches apart in the row. This vegetable should be gathered for use when about 2 inches in diameter, for if it is allowed to attain its full growth it will become tough. Fall crops of Kohl-Rabi may be sown in August, brought to maturity in the late fall and stored for winter use.

Early White Vienna. 50 Days. This variety is a beautiful whitish green and the fact that it will mature nearly 3 weeks earlier than Purple Vienna makes it valuable. It is best for the table when it is 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.

Purple Vienna. 70 Days. This is a coarser growing variety. The color is a bluish purple. The plants are taller and generally larger, thus requiring more room. Both the White and the Purple, however, have an established place. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.

6 P. M. in the Garden Row—6.30 P. M. Steaming on Your Table

This Is Sweet Corn Supreme!

We cannot over-emphasize the importance of absolute freshness in corn. (See page 3.) This is too often lost sight of even by experienced gardeners and is the cause for the vast majority of the corn which is for sale on the commercial markets being almost tasteless. We recommend weekly sowings of sweet corn from the first day of May until the first day of August. Early varieties should be sown in hills $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Late varieties should be allowed $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 2 or 3 stalks being in each hill. The usual cultivation between the rows and sometimes hand hoeing around the plants is recommended. The richer the soil the better the crop.

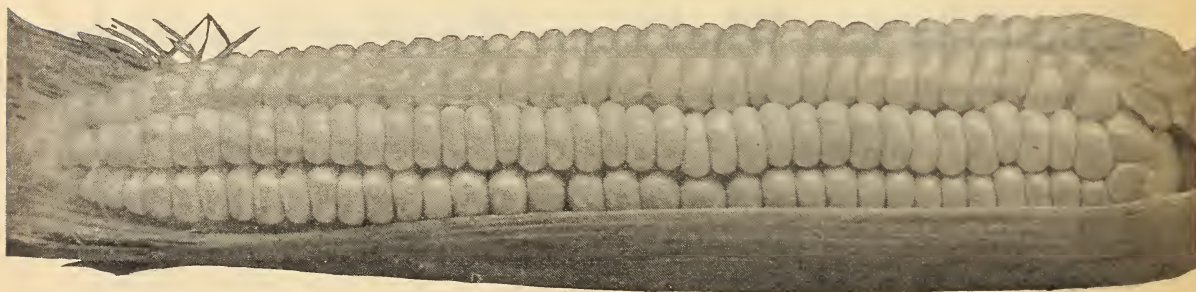
Anyone desiring to be "first with sweet corn" in his community will do well to buy Early Malcolm and start the seeds in either paper or clay pots, transplanting the seedlings to that part of your garden containing the lightest soil. By this method you should be able to have corn on your table by the 10th or 15th of June. Four quarts of sweet corn, made up of your favorite varieties, should provide sufficient corn for a family of five if plantings are made every week.

Early Malcolm. 55 Days. Early Malcolm is an extremely early Canadian variety first introduced into the United States by this company in 1920. One of its parents was Early Malakoff, a Russian variety. Early Malcolm opens the sweet corn season two weeks ahead of any other standard variety. Malcolm is produced on slender stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and the ears are borne about 20 inches from the ground. By planting May 10th the ears should be ready for table use by the Fourth of July. The variety is high in sugar content and is delicate to the taste. The ears will average about 6 inches in length. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00.

Golden Bantam. 70 Days. This extremely sweet, small-eared, yellow corn needs little introduction among American gardeners. Regardless of its rather miniature size and the fact that it is looked upon as an early variety, many planters use nothing else for the entire season, making weekly plantings of Golden Bantam from May until August. Perhaps no other variety, with the exception of Black Mexican, is higher in sugar content. The length of the ear is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is usually 8 rowed. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Early White Cory. 70 Days. The stalks of this corn grow to a height of about 4 feet, producing ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing from 10 to 12 rows. As an early variety it has considerable merit. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Kendel Early Giant. 75 Days. A standard mid-season variety. Stalks will grow to a height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, bearing an ear about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing 12 to 14 rows. Kendel Early Giant is a very desirable home garden sort for the intermediate season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.



GOLDEN BANTAM (Natural size)

See Page 62 for delivery charge arrangements.

Arrange Now for Young Corn All Summer



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (x 5/6)

Sweet Corn is unquestionably the backbone of the American garden. The varieties described on Page 22 are all earlier in maturing, growing shorter stalks, taking less space, and the size of the ear is smaller than the four varieties offered here. Although some planters prefer such types as Golden Bantam for successive plantings all during the season, most prefer one of the four varieties listed here for the general crop. Inasmuch as these are much heavier yielding types, they are also more desirable for home canning operations. The quality of any of those which we list is excellent.

Golden Giant. 78 Days. This is one of the best of several crosses which have been made with the object of increasing the size of the Golden Bantam type. Maturing about one week later than Bantam, it will produce an ear nearly twice the size but not so high in sugar content. As a home garden variety we can recommend it highly. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00.

Double-Barreled Best. 80 Days. We offer this for the 10th consecutive season. It is a variety having been introduced by the late Walter P. Stokes in 1913. We know of no main season corn more desirable for the garden than Double-Barreled Best. Its name is indicative of its habit of growth, about 70 per cent. of the stalks producing 2 ears, averaging 7 inches in length and of the very best quality for table purposes. The ears of Double-Barreled Best are of a convenient size to serve and attractive in appearance. A great many customers have come to use this variety for the last 2 months of their corn season. The stock which we offer has been grown on Windermoor Farm. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00.

Country Gentleman. 88 Days. This is sometimes known as Shoepeg. It is one of the later varieties which has long been a favorite in the garden. It is characterized by deep kernels placed irregularly. As a variety to eat from the cob it is unstintingly recommended. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Stowell Evergreen. 90 Days. This is the standard late corn known from coast to coast. Ears about 8 inches in length will be borne on a stalk growing 6 to 8 feet high. Quality good. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Have You Ever Grown Pop Corn?

This crop is as simple in cultivation as field corn, requiring much the same soil conditions. We advise planting this in a row, but it should be properly thinned afterward. After the crop has been harvested some care should be taken in the matter of storage, for it will not pop satisfactorily unless it has reached a certain degree of dryness, but it must not be allowed to become too dry. A good sample of pop corn will increase about 20 times when popped. We believe it is largely a matter of choice as to the superiority of the 2 varieties which we offer, viz., White Rice and Golden Queen.

White Rice. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c;
qt., 35c.

Golden Queen. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c;
qt., 35c.

Cool, Crisp Cucumbers for Slicing and Pickling

The most digestible cucumbers are fresh cucumbers. The way to have them fresh is to grow them yourself. These, with other of the so-called vine crops, are not difficult of cultivation in the home garden. The one requirement of cucumbers, muskmelons, etc., is that they should have lots of plant food. Planting should always be in hills which are prepared by digging holes about a foot across and filling them with either manure or with well rotted compost. This should be well packed down and soaked with water, and on the top a hill of good earth should be spread about 4 inches above the level of the ground.

Vine crops require reasonably warm weather. We advise against planting them until toward the end of May. Hand tillage close to the plant is an aid during the early growth of the plant, which is very slow. The striped or cucumber beetle is one of the greatest enemies of this crop and must be guarded against until the plants are tough enough to become unattractive. A dusting with land plaster or some commercial insect repellent is recommended. From 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill and the weaker ones thinned out after 2 weeks. Cucumbers for pickles are usually sown during the month preceding July 15th.

Evergreen White Spine. 60 Days. Introduced by Johnson & Stokes in 1886. This is now one of the standard slicing cucumbers. Its name is indicative of its deep green color, which it retains at all stages of its growth. It is slightly longer than some of the original white spine types and will average 7 inches in length. The outside color is a dark green, showing some white stripes at the ends. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

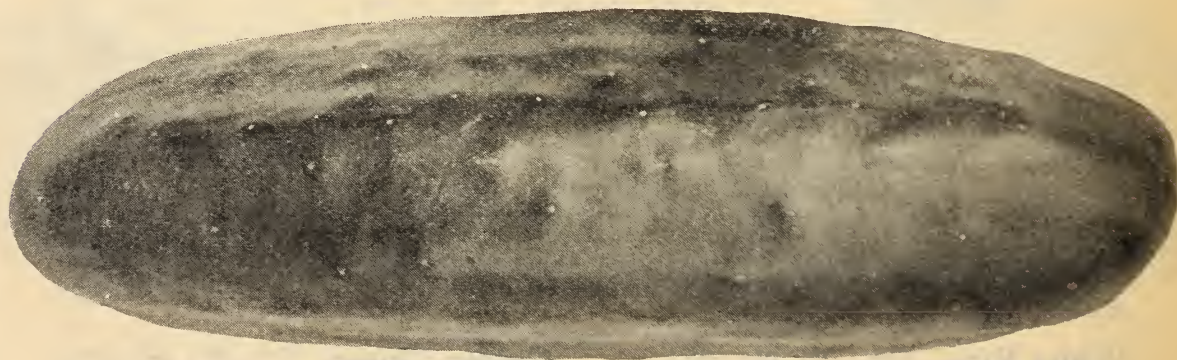
Klondike. 65 Days. This is one of the favorite slicing varieties. The fruits will average 7 inches in length, tapering at the blossom end but blunt at the stem end. The white stripe is discernible but not objectionable. It has a reputation for holding its color over a long period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis Perfect. 60 Days. The fruits of this well-known variety often attain a length of 10 inches. The vines are hardy and vigorous and continue to bear after a long period. A slicing variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Long Green. 70 Days. One of the original black spine varieties now used extensively for pickling purposes. Fruits will often grow to a length of 12 inches. The color is a uniform dark green. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Our strain is highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling. 60 Days. This is a black spine variety and is extensively used by the commercial pickle men. The fruits will average 6 inches in length when fully developed. Our stock may be depended upon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

West India Gherkin. 50 Days. This is the smallest cucumber on the market but a very desirable one for pickling. Its maximum length is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Seeds are sometimes slow in germinating. We, therefore, recommend a carefully prepared seed bed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

Leek Is Desirable for Flavoring

This is a crop which thrives best in cool weather, but also one which will stand extremes of heat and cold. It usually requires the entire season for its development, being sown in the early spring and harvested just before the ground freezes in the fall. If the plants are to be transplanted at the beginning of summer, they should be placed in trenches and the earth brought up around them as the season advances. In any case, this blanching process should not be neglected. Ample moisture, constant tillage and a reasonably rich soil are all desirable. The quality of the leek is improved by the length and size of the blanched portion. Although milder than onions, they are coarser and tougher in texture. For flavoring purposes, however, the leek is considered a delicacy during the fall and winter months.

Monstrous Carentan. The root of this variety attains a diameter of 2 inches, and will blanch to a pure white if earth is drawn to it. The quality is mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Mustard Is a Substitute for Spinach

A quick growing plant, which runs to seed after reaching maturity. Early spring planting is desirable. Although used sometimes for salad purposes, its principal use is for greens. Mustard is known more in the South than in the North, but its cultivation is not as general as it should be.

Southern Giant Curled. A popular variety in the South, being easy of culture and thriving on soil of reasonable fertility. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Grow Okra for Gumbo Soup

This easily grown vegetable may be sown in drills and grown under simplest cultivation methods. The plants should be thinned to about 10 inches apart in the row and given the usual cultivation. The immature pod is the edible portion and it should be picked before it attains its full size. It will continue to produce new pods throughout the season. When cooked, the sliced portions of the pod throw out a thick substance, giving the soup a thick texture but a most attractive flavor. Price of either variety: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 59c.

Perkins Green-Pod. A variety originating in Burlington County, New Jersey, on a farm not far distant from our own. Its name is descriptive of the plant, producing green pods about 5 inches in length.

White Velvet. The color of the pods is white. They are medium in length, smooth and very tender. Their quality has made them a favorite.

The Roots of the Oyster Plant can be Used All Winter

Although Salsify is its true name, its resemblance to small oysters has given it the name of Oyster Plant. Its cultivation and growth is comparable to parsnip, in that it requires the entire season for its proper development. Seed should be sown early in the spring and constant and careful cultivation should follow.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 150 Days. A very hardy and highly desirable variety from every point of view, it being easy to grow and a good keeper if stored in a cool, moist place. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



WHITE VELVET
OKRA (x $\frac{1}{2}$)

Do You Know the Taste of Young Lettuce Leaves?



GREEN-LEAVED BIG BOSTON

We refer to those gathered in your garden late on a May afternoon. Everyone is acquainted with the dull tasting kind that has been crossing the continent for a week, but not everyone knows the tonic of the first tender leaves that are brought in from the garden and served with a well prepared mayonnaise or French dressing. This kind of lettuce is so popular that many gardeners arrange for it under glass before it would be safe to plant in the open. Almost everyone plants a leaf lettuce for early cutting even though no hot bed is available. Bear in mind that this is essentially a cool season crop and one which requires considerable moisture.

For the later crops of lettuce care should be taken in the selection of varieties

for some are able to stand the heat far better than others. For first planting we recommend May King or Hanson. For later planting Salamander, Green-Leaved Big Boston and New York or Wonderful. For the last spring planting we would recommend All Seasons and Trianon Cos. For fall lettuce to be sown in late August we recommend any of the heading varieties which will mature during October.

Grand Rapids. 70 Days. A well-known variety but one that does not have exceptionally good eating qualities. Although spreading when young, it becomes compact when matured, forming a loose cluster of leaves, well blistered and crumpled, very thick and heavy. Color light green. The seeds are slow to germinate. The matured plant will hold 10 days before shooting to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Hanson. 85 Days. We recommend this variety ahead of Grand Rapids or any other loose leaf variety for home garden purposes. In quality it out-classes all others, its light green color being unspotted, and the leaves being exceedingly crisp. Another point which recommends this variety is the fact that it will hold 3 weeks before shooting to seed after reaching its matured growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

May King. 70 Days. This is the earliest heading variety which we offer and one which does exceptionally well under outdoor cultivation, although it is also successfully grown under glass. It is medium in size, light green in color, being slightly tinged with brown at the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Salamander. 71 Days. Black Seed Tennis Ball, All Heart and Sensation are other names for this variety, which has been under cultivation over 100 years. It is a butter heading variety, medium to large in size and quite early in season. The color is light green and the quality is excellent. It is recommended as a desirable home garden variety. It will hold 11 days before shooting to seed. Color of seed gray black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Learn the Simple Art of Heading Your Lettuce

We often hear the laments of gardeners who tell us they are unsuccessful in heading their lettuce. While there may be cases where the local environment is not suitable, we believe if these suggestions are carried out, you will be able to report real success this coming season.

Head lettuce requires a cool season. The cool season in our central latitude is often of such short duration that the growth is not completed before the coming of hot weather, in which case the outside leaves are very often burned, a bitter taste develops, and the product generally is of little value. To insure a crop of head lettuce in this latitude, it is best to start the plantation under glass about the first of March. Soon after the first of April, when the plants are large enough to handle, they should be shifted into flats or, better yet, into small pots. When the weather is suitable, they should be transferred to the open ground and planted from 12 to 18 inches apart, depending on the variety. The latter distance makes tillage easier.

The ground should be reasonably rich or well fertilized along the row. Care should be taken to see that it is kept moist in case of dry weather; and, what is perhaps more important, the crop should be thoroughly cultivated both between the rows and around individual plants. In case hot weather comes before the heads are really formed, it will help if artificial shading can be put over them. By following these instructions and by planting the varieties which are really heading varieties it should be a rare case when a gardener cannot produce his own heads of lettuce.

Big Boston. 78 Days. A well-known variety but one which because of its rather bitter taste we do not recommend for home garden growing as strongly as some others. It is a heading variety of the butter type, being medium light green with a slight tinge of brown on the margin of the outer leaves. The interior is a beautiful whitish yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Green-Leaved Big Boston. 78 Days. We consider this a distinct improvement over the older Big Boston, it being more attractive and of slightly better quality. As its name implies, there is no tinge of brown on the outer leaves. It will hold 18 days before shooting to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.40.

New York or Wonderful. 87 Days. When Iceberg Lettuce is sold on the commercial markets here in the East, it is pretty certain to be New York or Wonderful, a comparatively new variety, which is shipped east from California in vast quantities. It is one of the largest and latest of the heading varieties under cultivation. It is curled, crisp, dark green with slightly curled edges. It will hold 24 days before shooting to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.40.

All Seasons. 77 Days. The ability of this variety to stand midsummer heat places it in a class by itself. The leaves are thicker and not quite so attractive as some other varieties, but with it all the quality is reasonably good. It will hold 20 days before shooting to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

COS LETTUCE

Trianon or Paris White Cos. 82 Days. Cos Lettuce is almost the only variety which should be planted as late as the first of June, for it will thrive under more heat than either the leaf or heading varieties. Trianon is a self-closing, comparatively late variety and one very slow to shoot to seed. The plant is compact and the outside color dark green but well blanched on the interior. As a variety for Romaine Salad, we know of no superior. It will hold 20 days before shooting to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Make Room for the Delicious Melons

There is a prejudice amongst home gardeners against growing their own melons, both on the supposition that they take up considerable room and also that they do not always stay on the vine until they reach maturity! Of the three types of melon commonly known in this country, muskmelon, watermelon and honey dew melon, watermelon is perhaps the easiest of cultivation, but the other two are well within the range of the amateur gardener.

Muskmelon



EMERALD GEM (x 3/5)

A well drained soil which is reasonably heavy in available plant food is desired. Manure is one of the most satisfactory forms. We advise that muskmelons be planted in hills prepared as those described for cucumber. May 20th is as soon as it is safe to make an outdoor planting in this climate. Five or ten seeds should be planted in a hill and it is important that the seed be dropped into damp soil. They should later be thinned to 3 or 4 plants to a hill. Constant cultivation is highly desirable. For those desiring a very early crop we advise sowing under glass and later transplanting to the field from paper or clay pots. There is an old superstition amongst gardeners that melons should be kept off the ground as they near full

maturity by means of a small board, slate, etc. Muskmelons which are high in flavor come from healthy vines.

Muskmelon vines are more susceptible to blight than some others and we would advise spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. The varieties of muskmelon most suitable for home consumption are the larger ones. We refer to Extra Early Hackensack and Early Knight or Sugar Sweet, both of which are green fleshed melons; also to Emerald Gem and Osage, which are orange fleshed melons. The latter will be found to have a pronounced musky flavor, while the green fleshed varieties are usually more delicately flavored.

Extra Early Hackensack. 85 Days. A green fleshed variety, originating near Hackensack, N. J., about 50 years ago. It is of reasonably good flavor, being medium in size, nearly round, somewhat flattened, with stem end up. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Knight or Sugar Sweet. 90 Days. We recommend this melon as one of the most delicious of any of the green fleshed type. It is of convenient and attractive size and from almost every point of view is highly desirable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. 95 Days. This is strictly a commercial melon and we do not advise it for home garden purposes except for its rust-resistant qualities, which are an outstanding feature and one to be given consideration in cases where it has been found difficult to grow the other varieties because of the midsummer blight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Pollock 10-25. 95 Days. This is a Rocky Ford melon which is grown in vast quantities in Colorado and in the Imperial Valley for shipment feast. It is salmon fleshed. We do not recommend it for home garden purposes except as mentioned above under Rocky Ford. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

STOKES SEEDS FOR YOUR 1922 GARDEN

Fordhook. 95 Days. Somewhat similar to the older and now discarded Jenny Lind type, being flat on the ends. It is of reasonably good quality, but we do not recommend it above Emerald Gem and Osage, two orange fleshed types which are of superior flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Emerald Gem. 100 Days. We hold that this is the most delicious muskmelon under cultivation at the present time. Its interior color is bright orange. Its size and shape are attractive and convenient. If you are only growing one muskmelon, be sure that it is Emerald Gem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Osage. 100 Days. An orange fleshed type popular in the Middle West. It is very highly flavored and from many points of view one of the most desirable for home garden cultivation that we offer. Miller's Cream is a synonym. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Honey Dew Melon

This melon has been offered in Europe under the name of White Antibes Winter for a great number of years, being grown commercially along the Mediterranean. It was brought to this country in about 1910 and experimented with in Colorado. A carload was marketed in 1915 under the name of Honey Dew Melon and in the short time it has been known to the American public, it has gained remarkable popularity.

Honey Dew Melon takes about 150 days for full maturity and in the latitude of Philadelphia will not ordinarily ripen during the outdoor growing season. We, therefore, recommend for this climate that it be started in pots under glass and later transplanted to the fields. We this year offer two separate strains, the Golden Honey Dew and White Honey Dew. They are very similar except in color.

Golden Honey Dew. 150 Days. A newly developed strain which we offer our customers for the first time. For suggestions as to cultivation see above paragraph. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

White Honey Dew. 150 Days. White Antibes Winter is a synonym. See above paragraph. An extremely delicious melon which can be grown by home gardeners if certain precautions are taken. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Watermelon

The cultivation of watermelon is similar to muskmelon, except that in the northern districts early varieties must be selected, for otherwise they may not reach maturity. Watermelons do not need the more refined soil requirements common to muskmelons. They do best on sandy soil. They should not be planted until near the end of May. The best varieties for home garden planting are Harris Earliest and Kleckley Sweet. The citron which we list is grown under cultural methods similar to watermelon, but is less particular of soil requirements.

Harris Earliest. 100 Days. An oval watermelon with irregular mottled stripes of light and dark green. It is a desirable garden variety for early use and for cultivation in the North, where the later varieties will not mature. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley Sweet. 120 Days. The sweetest and best eating melon. It is long, dark green and has a thin rind. The flesh is bright scarlet. Seed brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson. 130 Days. This melon is very similar to Kleckley Sweet in shape, but it has a thicker rind and is not so highly flavored. This is the variety which is most often sold on the commercial markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kolb Gem. 130 Days. The old standard oval watermelon, slightly flattened at the end, mottled with irregular stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is very good. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Citron. 100 Days. We offer the red-seeded type. Both the flesh and the rind of citron are very similar to the rind of watermelon and are used in making sweet pickles and preserves. It is not edible in the raw state. It should be noted that the citron also contains an unusually large per centage of pectin, a necessary substance in making fruit jelly. Equal parts of the pulp and juice of the citron, with fruits such as peaches, cherries, etc., which will not jell alone, insures a perfect jelly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Don't Neglect the Much Maligned But Wholesome Onion



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

With all the fancied prejudice against the onion, it remains one of the most important vegetable crops grown in America. It is used both in its immature and matured state, and its adaptability to storage increases its value as a food product. The varieties which we list are the American onions, being of smaller size, of sharper flavor and of better keeping quality.

Contrary to the prevailing idea, onions can be grown successfully from seed except in the most northerly districts. Onion sets are largely used, but they are by no means necessary and are not so desirable for garden purposes except for development of early onions. Onions from seed should be planted in April. These should be thinned out at the end of the first month

so that they are at least four inches apart in the row. Failure to properly thin onions very often results in small, dwarfed bulbs. Frequent cultivation is highly recommended. We do not recommend any one variety above another for garden purposes with the possible exception of Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker.

WHITE AND RED VARIETIES

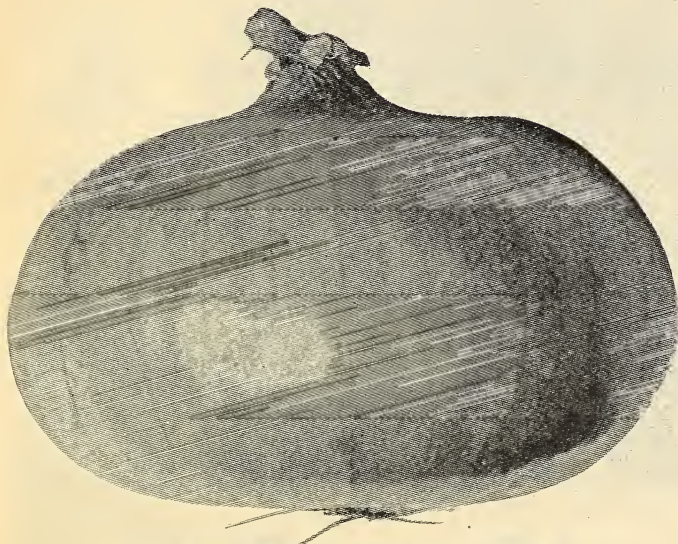
White Portugal or Silverskin. 95 Days. One of the most desirable varieties for small pickling onions. It is also recommended for white onion sets. If planted in April, it will produce a bulb in July which is 3 inches in diameter. The flavor is very mild. We do not recommend this variety as a good winter keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Southport White Globe. 120 Days. One of the larger round varieties, being mild in flavor and generally recommended for table use. It will reach its full size about a month after White Portugal or Silverskin and will prove to have excellent keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 Days. This is the most pungent of any onion which we offer. Although red on the outside, the inside flesh is only slightly tinged with red. It is spherical in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Southport Red Globe. 110 Days. This onion has very similar qualities to the other Southports, the White and the Yellow, it being of good quality, rather mild and a good keeper. If properly stored, it will carry over the winter satisfactorily. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65.

Grow Them From Seed — Store Enough for Winter



YELLOW DUTCH OR STRASSBURG

There is nothing to prevent the maker of a garden from growing a sufficient quantity of onions from seed to supply his family during the entire winter. In the first place they should be thoroughly cured by keeping them in a dry place where the air can circulate freely about them. Be sure they are in a reasonably low temperature. Perhaps part of your cellar is cool. Onions will keep well if placed in baskets, and either put on shelves or hung from the ceiling. It is best to regularly ventilate the cellar, especially when the outside air is dry. Care should be taken that no butter, milk, etc., be stored with the onions.

Onion sets are produced as the result of sowing seed very heavily (for large areas at the rate of 80 to 100 pounds per acre). At this rate about 200 seeds per foot of drill are planted and it is impossible for bulbs to become too large for sets in normal seasons. Onion sets are cultivated with wheel hoes and usually require considerable hand weeding.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Yellow Dutch or Strassburg. 110 Days. A desirable variety for the garden, also one which is used extensively in the production of onion sets. It is about 3 inches in diameter and 1½ inches from top to bottom. The color is straw yellow on the outside and the inside is pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 Days. This onion is perhaps the best known of any American variety, it being adaptable to nearly all soils and climate. It is of good eating and keeping quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Southport Yellow Globe. 110 Days. A variety slightly larger than the Yellow Globe Danvers and, being of the Southport type, it is mild, sweet and has good keeping qualities. Its color is a rich golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker. 120 Days. One of the most desirable types for general garden work. It will be about 4 inches in diameter when matured if it has sufficient room to develop. It is a rich brown-yellow color. Its planting is advised above almost all others for general garden work, unless there is some special preference. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

ONION SETS

Yellow Bottom Sets. 30c per qt.;
\$2.00 per pk.

White Bottom Sets. 35c per qt.;
\$2.25 per pk.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

Garnishing and Flavoring Parsley

Parsley is used for two purposes, garnishing and flavoring. Champion Moss Curled is the most desirable garnishing variety, although it is sometimes used for flavoring soups. Plain Parsley and Hamburg Turnip Rooted are the flavoring varieties. All three will endure extreme heat and will continue to grow into the fall until the ground freezes. The plants which have been growing all summer may be dug late in the fall, placed in a cold frame or in pots of earth in the cellar and continue to give garnishing material all winter. Parsley seed is small and perhaps the slowest to germinate of any vegetable seed. Because of this, it is sometimes started under glass so that the seeds may be covered there very lightly and frequently watered. The usual cultivation is necessary.

Champion Moss Curled. 65 Days. This variety is of a rich dark green color with finely cut leaves. Under careful cultivation it will develop large enough for table use within 8 weeks after planting. The same plants will continue to produce new foliage if care is taken in gathering the leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Plain. 70 Days. The leaves of this variety are not curled but are perfectly flat and deeply cut. It is a desirable variety for flavoring or for drying but is not recommended for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

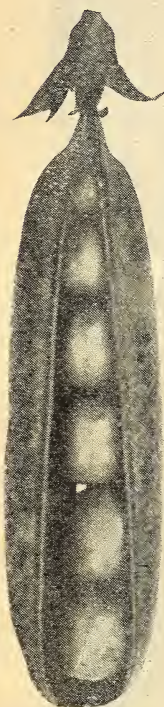
Hamburg Turnip Rooted. 90 Days. The leaves of this variety are similar to Plain Parsley and its pungent flavoring qualities are also equal to it. The root resembles parsnip, both in color and shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Parsnips Taste Best in November

Parsnips require the entire season in which to make their growth. They should be planted early in order that they have a good start during the cooler spring days. The roots are very long, which enables them to withstand midsummer droughts. Their real growth will be made in September and October under the influence of the cool autumn rains. Parsnips never taste better than after being thoroughly frosted. Care should be taken that the roots are not broken when they are pulled. Parsnip seed loses much of its germination after one year and fresh seed should always be obtained.

Guernsey Hollow Crown. 130 Days. This variety produces a pure white root from 8 to 10 inches long, of very fine texture and of uniform shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Gather Tender New Peas in June



PEDIGREE
EXTRA EARLY

There are two general types of peas, the smooth and the wrinkled. The former are much hardier and will germinate when the ground is so cold and wet that seeds of the wrinkled variety are likely to rot. The Alaska, Pedigree Extra Early and Prolific Early Market are three varieties which come under this class. The remaining six varieties we offer are wrinkled peas and should not be planted until warmer weather. When it is possible to plant smooth seeded types from the 1st to the 10th of April, we would advise planting the other types about the 20th of April.

For table purposes we recommend Pedigree Extra Early as having better edible qualities than Alaska or Earliest of All. Its days to maturity are scarcely any later than the Alaska. For a perfect succession we would advise planting, for a family of five, one pint each of Pedigree Extra Early and Prolific Early Market, the latter maturing about a week later than the Extra Early. Ten days or two weeks after this planting, plant liberally of Laxtonian or Little Marvel, each a dwarf variety and not requiring brushing.

The popularity of Thos. Laxton and Gradus as home garden sorts is well recognized, where there is no prejudice against brushing or fencing. They are both extremely sweet and tender. For the last spring sowing we would advise a liberal planting of Telephone, a tall growing type which develops vines enough to withstand a certain amount of the June and July heat.

Peas are distinctly a cool weather crop and late plantings are almost certain to suffer from extreme heat, which greatly reduces the crop. We consider that 3 to 3½ quarts of seed will be sufficient to allow a full supply of peas for a family of five, making an allowance for canning. The old custom of planting peas in double rows, so that only one line of supports is necessary, is a commendable one, but is not followed extensively. Peas are planted from 1 to 2 inches apart in the row and at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. They require considerable plant food for a full crop, and the usual cultivation is necessary. Space between the rows depends on height of the vine.

Alaska or Earliest of All. 45 Days. To our knowledge this is the earliest pea in existence. The foliage grows to a height of 2 feet and is light green in color. The pods will average 2¼ inches in length, being blunt at the ends. This variety is not recommended ahead of Pedigree Extra Early for garden purposes. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.75.

Pedigree Extra Early. 47 Days. This variety, the selection of which American horticulture is indebted to Messrs. N. B. Keeney & Son, of LeRoy, N. Y., is recommended above all others for the extra early garden crop. The vines grow to a height of 20 inches and the pods will attain a length of 2½ inches. It is prolific. The eating quality, while not equal in sugar content and tenderness to Laxtonian, Gradus or Telephone, nevertheless is delicious, and its ripening is looked forward to in thousands of gardens. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.75.

Prolific Early Market. 55 Days. This variety will reach its full size about a week after Pedigree Extra Early, bearing pods slightly longer and of almost equal quality. Prolific Early Market should be planted in making a succession. It is a smooth seeded pea and can be planted when the soil is still cold. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.75.

NOTE: 1 pint weighs 1 pound; 1 quart, 2 pounds.

Plant Peas in April and Again in August



LAXTONIAN
(x $\frac{5}{8}$)

While we do not advise planting peas in the spring after the middle of May, on account of the warm weather in June and July, it is highly practicable to plant Pedigree Extra Early and Laxtonian in late August. They will then attain most of their growth during the cooler weather and if there is an average amount of rainfall it should prove a very worth while operation. Results will probably not be quite as satisfactory as with the spring crop, the yield being slightly lighter and the quality not equal to June peas, but it is decidedly worth the effort.

Sutton Excelsior. 60 Days. This is a dwarf variety which is an improvement over both the Notts Excelsior and the American Wonder, both of which we have now discarded as being unnecessary for garden cultivation. The vine will grow to a height of only 15 inches and brushing is not necessary. The pods attain a length of 3 inches. The edible quality of this variety is good. The seed is wrinkled, being pale green in color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Laxtonian. 57 Days. As one of the newer dwarf varieties, Laxtonian has achieved wide popularity. It matures slightly earlier than Gradus, but about the same time as Thos. Laxton. The height of the vines is 15 inches and the length of the pods will average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. We consider this one of the most satisfactory home garden varieties for the mid-season crop. The seed is cream colored tinged with pale green, large and wrinkled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Put Up Your Own Peas for the Winter

Peas are one of the most satisfactory garden vegetables which can be canned in your own kitchen. We advise planting enough of your favorite variety so that a liberal surplus is left over for this purpose. There are any number of recipes for preparing peas for the Mason jar, but the principal point we want to bring out is, that they should be gathered when they are young and tender. Then too, do not forget that if you are going to can peas at ten o'clock in the morning, the best time to have them picked and shelled is between eight and ten o'clock the same morning.

Little Marvel. 60 Days. A dwarf variety resembling Laxtonian in many of its characteristics. The pods attain a length of 3 inches and are often produced in pairs. Little Marvel is highly recommended for the garden. The seed is green, wrinkled and of medium size. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Thos. Laxton. 57 Days. This pea is reasonably hardy, slightly earlier and more productive than Gradus, which it resembles in shape excepting for its blunt pods. These average 3 to 4 inches in length. The vines will reach a height of nearly 6 feet. The seed is cream color blended with a pale green, wrinkled and large. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk. \$3.00.

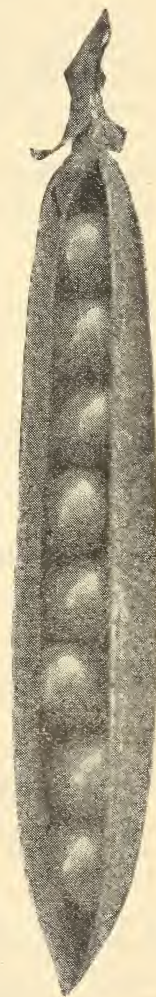
Gradus. 60 Days. This variety stands out as one of the leading main crop sorts. It is very similar in many respects to Thos. Laxton, its pods being nearly as long as Telephone, attaining a length of 4 inches, being straight and slightly rounded at the point. Gradus is quick to germinate, maturing very well under good conditions but disappointedly under adverse conditions. The seed is large, wrinkled, cream colored, tinged with green. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

Telephone (Alderman Type). 70 Days. It will be noted that this is the latest in maturing of any pea which we offer. The vines attain a height of 4 feet and should be brushed. They are luxuriant in their growth, throwing out a good protection against the June and July heat. For a late maturing sort, we know of no more desirable one. The pods attain a length of 4 inches, carrying from 5 to 10 peas to the pod. It is a very prolific variety. Seeds vary in color from pale green to white, being large and wrinkled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.

SUGAR PEAS

The sugar pea deserves far more attention in the American garden. Its ability to furnish a substitute for string beans earlier in the season than beans can be produced is one of its most desirable qualities. The tender, juicy pods are gathered for the table at the same stage of development as string beans. Otherwise they are handled in very much the same way as regular garden peas.

Mammoth Podded Sugar. 70 Days. We consider this one of the most dependable sorts. The pods are from 4 to 5 inches in length and are nearly an inch in width, being comparatively thin. It is a prolific variety, attaining a height of 5 feet. Brushing is almost a necessity. The dried seed is purple-brown in color and the blossom is blue-purple. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.50.



TELEPHONE

Home Grown Fresh Peppers Are Sweetest



PIMIENTO (x 5/8)

Peppers require very much the same soil, temperature and cultivation as tomatoes. They will develop more slowly, and in order to transplant at the same time, should be started ten days earlier. The seedlings should be started under glass and later transplanted to 3 or 4 inch pots. They should not be set out in the field until the weather has definitely warmed up for the summer. An early start with regular growth thereafter is the basis of successful pepper cultivation.

There is a distinct difference in varieties of peppers which must not be overlooked. Unless you especially want a hot, pungent pepper, do not order Bell or Bull Nose, or Long Red Cayenne. Any of the other five varieties listed on this page are delightfully sweet,—especially when brought fresh from your garden. Peppers very soon lose their crispness and for this reason it is desirable to gather them from your own garden rather than to be dependent upon the markets.

The varieties which we recommend for "stuffed peppers" are Pimiento, Ruby King, Ruby Giant and Chinese Giant. They may be used in the green or ripe state. Long Red Cayenne is often dried for winter use. It is also used for flavoring pickles or making pepper sauce.

Neapolitan. 125 Days. A very early variety of sweet pepper. Coming into bearing in July, they will continue until frost. Before ripening, they are of a light green color, later changing to a glowing red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Pimiento. 130 Days. A sweet pepper of the most delicious flavor. Its uniform shape is greatly to its advantage and is especially desirable for stuffing purposes. The skin is thick, but may easily be peeled off by scalding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25.

Bell or Bull Nose. 140 Days. A hot pepper sometimes resembling Ruby King in shape, but thicker at the stem end. A very desirable variety of its class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

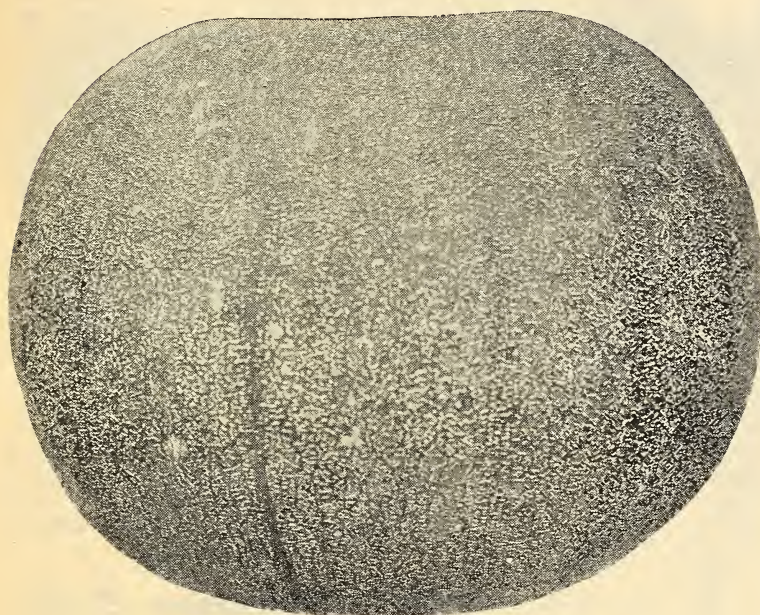
Ruby King. 140 Days. This is the standard main season pepper, being very vigorous and productive. The fruits will run from 4 to 5 inches in length and are usually 3 lobed. The flesh is thick and very mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Ruby Giant. 150 Days. An improvement over the old Ruby King. Each fruit will have 4 lobes when true to type. Our strain is highly desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25.

Chinese Giant. 150 Days. This is the largest pepper known in this country, being very often 4 inches in diameter. While not grown commercially to the same extent as Ruby King or Ruby Giant, it nevertheless is a desirable garden variety. Flesh is thick and mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.10.

Long Red Cayenne. 145 Days. This is one of the hottest peppers under cultivation and must be carefully handled. The pepper is long and tapering, sometimes measuring 5 inches in length while only 1½ inches in diameter at its thickest point. Color green to scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00.

Start Your Own Pumpkin Pies in June



PIE OR WINTER LUXURY (x 1/4)

Although we list four varieties of pumpkins, there is only one which we strongly recommend for pies, that being the Pie or Winter Luxury. Golden Summer Crookneck is also of fine texture and may be used by those who desire it. Kentucky Field or Sweet Cheese is distinctly a field pumpkin and is grown more for stock than for pie purposes. King of the Mammoths is grown principally for exhibition purposes. All may be stored for the winter pie supply. The flesh of pumpkins is canned for pie making.

Pumpkins are often grown as an incidental crop in corn fields, but they are much more

likely to produce satisfactorily if grown alone, especially if the land is not overly rich. Pumpkins are usually planted in hills about five feet apart. Normal cultivation is required.

Both Winter Luxury and Kentucky Field are good winter keeping varieties. Unlike roots crops and other vegetables, pumpkins, squashes and sweet potatoes require a high, dry temperature. They will keep best in the furnace room or other warm part of the cellar.

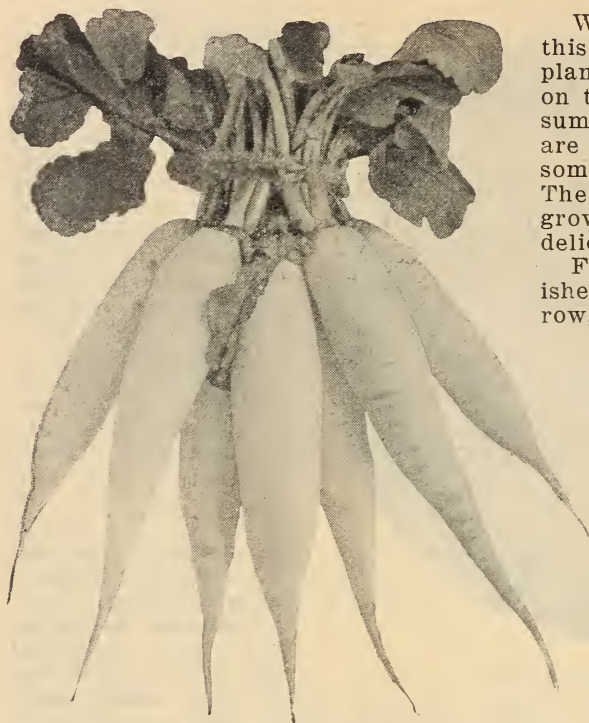
Pie or Winter Luxury. 75 Days. This is a fine grained sweet pumpkin which we recommend ahead of all others for pie making. It is only about 12 inches in diameter, but its quality more than makes up for any deficiency in weight. Another feature which makes this variety more desirable for garden cultivation is the fact that it does not require as much space as other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 80 Days. This is a pumpkin of exceptional quality, being almost as desirable for garden cultivation as Pie or Winter Luxury. It is crookneck in shape, light yellow in color and well warted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Kentucky Field or Sweet Cheese. 90 Days. This is the standard field pumpkin, grown principally for stock feeding, although used for pie purposes to some extent. The fruits are elongated and of a golden color. The flesh is light yellow. It is a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

King of the Mammoths. 90 Days. A French variety offered under this name by Johnson & Stokes in 1885. It is especially recommended for display purposes at agricultural fairs, for with special cultivation it often weighs over 200 pounds and is over 3 feet in diameter. Although its quality is good enough for stock feeding purposes it is not recommended for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Grow These Radishes in April, May and June



WHITE ICICLE (x 1/2)

reluctant to recommend it as a satisfactory garden sort. The root is a brilliant red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Early Scarlet Globe. 25 Days. This radish is highly regarded for garden purposes and is perhaps better known than any other. Its maximum size before becoming pithy is 1 1/4 inches. For first sowing this variety is highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Sparkler White Tip. 28 Days. This round, red radish with a white tip is one of the most attractive for table purposes. It also has the advantage of holding slightly longer than Scarlet Globe before becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Box. 35 Days. This pure white, globe-shaped radish has the advantage of remaining in condition for nearly 10 days after reaching its matured size. It is crisp, firm and pungent and has become a popular sort in the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

White Icicle. 30 Days. Lady Finger is a near synonym. This long, white radish, tapering smoothly from near the shoulder to the very tip, will grow to a length of 6 inches. Its edible quality is excellent, in fact one of the very finest in the entire list. The color is pure white, almost transparent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Long Scarlet. 30 Days. Quite similar to White Icicle except in its color, which is a bright red. However, it must not be allowed to remain too long in the ground after reaching maturity. We do not consider it is equal to Icicle in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Giant Crimson. 32 Days. This variety is comparable to White Box except for its brilliant red color. It is nearly twice the size of Scarlet Globe, sometimes remaining in edible condition when it is 2 inches in diameter. It will hold several days before becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

We offer seven varieties of radishes on this page, all of which are suitable for planting during the spring months. Those on the opposite page are suitable only for summer and fall maturity. All radishes are fundamentally cool season crops, but some will endure more heat than others. The radish is the simplest vegetable to grow, but is considered one of the greatest delicacies of the garden.

For the best results with spring radishes, they should be properly thinned in row, given a chance for a quick, steady growth, and gathered immediately on reaching their full size. Pithy radishes are caused by slow growth and by being allowed to remain in the ground after they are fully matured. The longer a variety is maturing, the longer it will hold before becoming pithy. Radish seed may be planted very early in April. The matter of garden varieties is largely left to personal preference.

Early Scarlet Forcing. 20 Days.

This radish reaches its matured size of 1 1/4 inches earlier than any other variety, but because it becomes pithy if not pulled almost immediately, we are

These Radishes Are for Summer and Fall



HALF-LONG BLACK
SPANISH

White Strasburg and Chartier or Shepherd are two Summer varieties of radish which should be planted during May or June. They will thus mature an edible product after the weather becomes too hot for the earlier sorts. They are somewhat larger than the Spring varieties. As the most pungent part is close to the skin, we recommend that this be removed by slicing or peeling.

China Rose, Celestial and Half-Long Black Spanish are three Winter radishes which we offer. These should be sown about the time of late turnips, which is about the middle of August. If sown earlier than this, they are either undersized or develop a pungency comparable to horseradish. When grown during the cool, fall days they are crisp, tender and mild. Owing to their size, which averages 5 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter, they are usually sliced before being served. Winter radishes should be harvested before the ground freezes. If properly stored, they will remain in edible condition for at least three months. Winter radishes should be well thinned out, so that they have at least six inches for individual development.

SUMMER RADISHES

White Strasburg. 40 Days. This perhaps is the most desirable of the summer radishes, being used extensively in gardens where radishes are desired 8 months in the year. The root attains a length of 5 inches and will hold nearly 2 weeks before becoming pithy. One-fifth of the root usually grows above the ground. The color is pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Chartier or Shepherd. 45 Days. This radish is a dull pink for two-thirds of its length, shading to white at the top. As a summer garden variety it is recommended. This also will remain solid sometime after reaching maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

WINTER RADISHES

China Rose. 60 Days. This variety recommends itself highly for Fall cultivation in the garden. The roots attain a length of 5 inches and a diameter of 2 inches. The outside color of the skin is a bright rose and the flesh white. China Rose can be kept at least until February. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Celestial. 70 Days. This radish is sometimes called White Chinese, having originated in the Orient. Its length of 12 inches and diameter of 6 inches is indicative of its origin. One feature of it is the fact that it is in condition for table use at any period during its growth, as well as being desirable for winter storage. The edible quality is good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Half-Long Black Spanish. 70 Days. A winter radish of Spanish origin. The skin is gray black, but the inside flesh pure white. It will attain a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and for home consumption is one of the most desirable of the winter radishes, as its edible qualities are most attractive. The outside is usually sliced when served. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.



Grow Plenty of Fresh Green Spinach

This is distinctly a cool season vegetable and will do best when matured in the spring or fall, for it requires an abundance of moisture. When grown as a spring crop it should be planted in rows about 12 inches apart, the individual plants being thinned out to one plant every 4 inches.

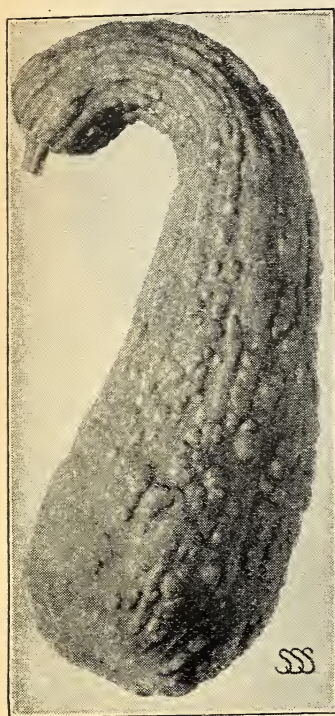
Either Bloomsdale or Long Season will give satisfactory results during the spring or fall months. When the crop is to be matured during warm weather, we advise only Long Season. New Zealand is also especially desirable for hot weather production. The advantage of growing spinach in your own garden as against that which is purchased on the market will readily be appreciated.

Bloomsdale Savoy. 45 Days. Perhaps more generally used than any other in this country. It is not only earliest in maturity, but one of the most attractive in appearance. It is not recommended for warm weather maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Season. 50 Days. A curled leaf variety which is particularly recommended for warm weather maturity. It does not have a tendency to shoot to seed as does Bloomsdale. The leaves are beautifully crumpled, dark green, very compact and spreading in a large rosette. It grows closer to the ground than Bloomsdale and in many particulars is considered more desirable for garden purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

New Zealand. 60 Days. This vegetable, while not strictly of the spinach family, resembles it in many ways, being prepared similarly for table purposes. It has proven to be specially desirable for hot weather. Inasmuch as the plant is spread over a space of two feet, there should be at least four feet between each individual plant. The leaves are quite small, flat and pointed, but of good quality when prepared for the table. The seeds are very hard. We recommend they be soaked in warm water for a day before planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Serve Squash as a Vegetable or Keep It for Pie Making



**GOLDEN SUMMER
CROOKNECK**

Squashes are of two distinct types, summer and winter, the former being used in the immature stage when shell and seeds are still tender, the latter being excellent for pies. Summer Squashes, which include Cocosella, Golden Summer Crookneck and White Bush Scallop, are of the bush variety and do not require the space that winter varieties do. Neither are they exacting in their soil requirements. For this reason they are more reliable producers. Summer Squashes thrive better than the winter varieties when planted in corn fields. Generally speaking they are smaller fruited than the winter varieties and are more appetizing when prepared as a boiled vegetable.

Winter Squash, including both Boston Marrow and Hubbard, are excellent for pie purposes. They will keep well into winter if properly stored. Squash thrives best in soil containing considerable humus. An application of manure is desirable. Preparation of the ground for planting is similar to other vine crops. Bush varieties should be planted in hills four by four feet, but the winter sorts should be planted eight by eight feet. Usually the seed is planted in the open ground the latter part of May. Two or three plants should be left in each hill. Cultivation and general care of squash is similar to other crops. Some of the winter varieties make a rampant growth and for this reason they should not be planted close to small vegetables that will be occupying land late in the season.

SUMMER SQUASH

Cocosella. 70 Days. Italian Vegetable Marrow is a synonymous name. This is a beautifully mottled summer squash, whose color is dark green and yellow. It is especially desirable when sliced and fried in oil, although it will attain a length of fourteen inches, it is best for table use when from eight to ten inches. Cocosella has been proven to be one of the most nourishing of the summer squashes especially for children, as it contains an unusual quantity of vitamins. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

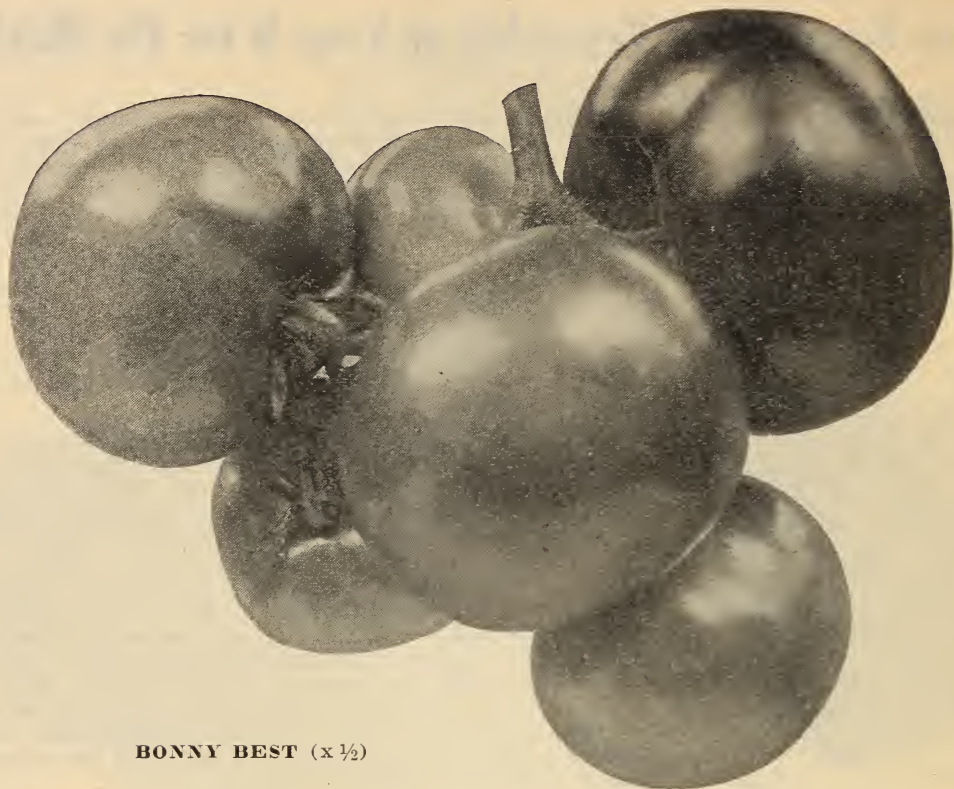
Golden Summer Crookneck. 70 Days. One of the most popular of the summer squashes for garden cultivation. Its length is about 15 inches when matured, is a rich golden color, thickly warted and of the crookneck type. The texture of the flesh is very delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

White Bush Scallop. 65 Days. This squash is also known as Patty-Pan. Is a quick growing summer variety averaging ten inches in diameter. Color cream white. Especially desirable for small gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WINTER SQUASH

Boston Marrow. 125 Days. One of the most important winter squashes for pie making, its qualities being well known to canners and large pie-makers. Its color is a bright orange and its shape is oval. Its cultivation is quite simple. Where space will allow it, we highly recommend this squash for garden purposes. In quality, it is almost equal for pie-making to the Winter Luxury Pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hubbard. 125 Days. A winter squash especially popular in New England. The oval fruits are of a rich dark green color, being slightly curved at the stem end. The flesh is fine grained and tender. This variety has splendid keeping qualities. This is also desirable for making pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



BONNY BEST (x 1/2)

Windermoor Farm Is the Home of the Famous Bonny Best Tomato

In 1908 Walter P. Stokes first introduced the famous Bonny Best Tomato to American gardens. Since that time the glory and the fame of this very valuable variety has spread from coast to coast. Nearly every recognized seed firm in this country now catalogs Bonny Best. Some of these firms are conscientiously offering a high grade product. Others, we regret deeply, either don't know what Bonny Best really is or don't care. It has been our responsibility and pleasure for the last seven years to constantly preserve and improve the seed of Bonny Best. Every year innumerable gardeners from every state send to us for the originator's strain, which has been found most dependable.

To have introduced two famous tomatoes during the last twenty-five years, the Earliana and the Bonny Best, is surely to the credit of any seed firm, and our customers may be well assured that we consider it our responsibility to preserve the integrity of them. New Jersey is recognized as the ideal place for growing tomato seed, and we are doing everything we can to perpetuate this well earned reputation. We hope visitors to Windermoor Farm, during July of the present season, will have the opportunity of seeing Bonny Best in its own home,—being grown as it should be grown.

Stokes Bonny Best. 130 Days. This tomato was introduced by Walter P. Stokes in 1908, since which time it has been adopted as the most important second early tomato in this country. 1922 will be the fifteenth year since its introduction, during which time the variety has been widely disseminated, sometimes to its discredit by unscrupulous seedsmen. (See note above.) Bonny Best, when grown under ideal conditions, should produce a heavy crop of tomatoes of delightful eating quality. The plants attain a height of 2½ feet. The foliage is heavier than Earliana, but not as heavy as the Stone types. The fruits will be borne in clusters and will be almost globe shaped, the variety being distinct in that respect. They are thicker through from top to bottom than the Chalk Early Jewel, from which this variety was selected. Individual vines will sometimes produce as many as 150 perfect fruits. When sown in hotbeds March 15th, there will be ripe tomatoes July 15th. They will continue to bear until September 1st. The intense scarlet color will hold both on the exterior and the interior of the tomato, which is much more solid than the Earliana. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

Special Stock Bonny Best for Greenhouse Forcing. 128 Days. This strain is for greenhouse purposes or for those who demand something extra fine for their garden. It is seed that has been specially selected for earliness, uniformity of size, color and productiveness. It is also reasonably resistant to the usual tomato diseases. We offer the strain believing it will give complete satisfaction. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$20.00.

Tomatoes Are the Most Profitable Garden Crop

We state this unhesitatingly even for small gardens. For a continuous supply of fresh ripe tomatoes, we advise planting two or three different varieties, even though they are started at approximately the same time. Bonny Best, Stone and Dwarf Stone are three of the best scarlet varieties which will make a satisfactory succession and supply you with fresh tomatoes from the middle of July until nearly frost. Globe and Ponderosa are two late maturing purple-skinned varieties. Except for the very late varieties, tomato plants should always be started under glass, later transferred to pots, hardened off, and when the weather is definitely warm, set out in the garden three to four feet apart, depending on the variety. The most essential point in the production of early tomatoes is to set out large, well-grown plants with well developed root systems.

The soil best suited for growing tomatoes should be reasonably rich and an application of fertilizer or manure to the individual hills is desirable. A mixture of steamed bone, dried blood and potassium sulphate used at the rate of one-quarter pound per plant, has been recommended as a good fertilizer for tomatoes. This, however, is not necessary if the soil is rich. Cultivation should begin promptly on the setting out of the plants and early tillage should be deep and close. Care should be taken not to injure the roots by deep tillage during the later stages of growth. The later the cultivation, the longer the picking season,—especially in dry summers.

In small gardens we unhesitatingly recommend staking of some sort. This is sometimes in the form of a strong stake four or five feet long, to which the plant may be tied two or three times during its growth. Tomatoes are also successfully staked by a rack being built over the row, over which the plants climb almost of their own accord. The advantage of staking and tying will be quickly recognized, as against allowing the plants to spread over the ground. The pruning of tomatoes, sometimes recommended for the purpose of hastening maturity will greatly reduce the yield.

Earliana. 123 Days. This now famous variety was introduced by Johnson & Stokes about twenty-two years ago. If imitation is the greatest flattery, Earliana should be highly flattered, for it has at least one hundred spurious names to its credit. The name Burbank is one of them. Immediately upon its introduction, and to this day, Earliana has known wide popularity as an extremely early sort. It is not, however, strongly recommended for garden purposes, for it is high in acidity, is subject to crack around the stem and its bearing season is comparatively short. For these reasons we do not recommend it except in limited quantities. It is true, it will ripen about one week ahead of Bonny Best, and where absolute earliness is desired, at least one row of Earliana should be allowed for. Its color is bright scarlet. Its size is medium. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.50.**

Globe. 140 Days. A highly regarded pink skinned tomato, being handsome in size, of excellent eating quality and reasonably prolific. We unhesitatingly recommend this tomato for main season garden work. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1b., \$4.50.**

Stone (Greater Baltimore Strain). 145 Days. There is Stone Tomato and Stone Tomato. Gardeners should be very cautious in their source of supply of this variety, which is one of the standard commercial main crop sorts and for this reason vast quantities of spurious lots of seed are offered for sale at remarkably low prices. We consider our strain to be a vastly superior one and have taken great care that the source of our supply has been carefully inspected and certified. Our strain will be found to be a good main season garden variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.50.**

Ponderosa. 150 Days. A very large pink tomato, which has gained some popularity as a late garden type. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1b., \$5.00.**

Dwarf Stone. 140 Days. This variety is especially recommended for the late crop in small gardens. The vine attains a height of 18 inches and is commonly spoken of as a potato-leaved tomato. The skin is a bright scarlet. The quality is good. Its habit of growth is distinctly upright, stocky at the joints and so well developed that specimens do not average a spread of over two feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.50.**

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES FOR CANNING

If your garden can possibly afford the room, we would urge you not to overlook the attractive and valuable pickling tomatoes which we list herewith. The Yellow Plum and the Red Plum are perhaps the most desirable of any of the five or six different pickling varieties which are generally cultivated in this country. The Yellow Plum is very often made into a tomato butter. They will average about 1½ inches in length. Their shape is nearly oval. They are very prolific bearers.

Yellow Plum. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c;**
¼ lb., \$1.10; 1b., \$4.00.

Red Plum. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c;**
¼ lb., \$1.10; 1b., \$4.00.

Ripen Turnips in September. Keep Them 'Till February

We do not advise the home gardener to raise turnips in the spring. Weather conditions are decidedly against successful results. Turnips which are sown in late July or in the first half of August invariably develop into the best and sweetest crops.

For garden cultivation we recommend that they be sown in rows, although if space permits they may be sown broadcast in a clover mixture. For home consumption, we do not advise that the roots be allowed to reach their full maturity. All turnip roots should be pulled before the ground freezes in the fall. Purple Top White Globe is more commonly known than any other turnip, but for home consumption we consider the Early or Purple Top Milan unequalled in quality. This is somewhat smaller and decidedly sweeter. Some Rutabaga should be in every garden.

Early or Purple Top Milan. 45 Days. As noted above, we recommend this variety very highly for gardens. The color is about equally divided between white and light purple. The inside flesh is of fine texture, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Egg. 50 Days. An oval or egg shape turnip of medium size. White color. Growing half out of the ground. This is of good quality if pulled before it is too large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. 55 Days. This variety matures earlier than the Purple Top White Globe, and instead of being round is rather flattened in shape. If pulled before the roots reach their maturity, it is a reasonably good eating turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top White Globe. 70 Days. As stated above, this variety is the most important American Turnip, but we do not advise it above the Milan for garden purposes. However, if pulled in its early stages, it is of good edible quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Yellow Globe. 65 Days. This variety is largely grown for stock feeding. The roots attain a large size when fully matured and are globular in shape. The skin is a clear yellow with a green tinge around the top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Long Cow Horn.

60 Days. A desirable stock turnip, growing to a length of twelve inches when matured. For table use it should be pulled when 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Color pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (x $\frac{1}{2}$)

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top. 90 Days. An American strain of an old English type. This has been selected for small top and short neck. It has a rich, yellow flesh and the outside skin is tinged with purple around the top. Our stock is highly desirable for garden purposes and is thoroughly recommended. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Grow Your Own Aromatic Herbs

Many gardeners find that it is entirely practical to reserve a small corner of the garden for the cultivation of herbs, some of which are annual and some perennial. Such herbs as Sweet Marjoram, Sage and Thyme are perennial, and should be planted as a permanent bed.

Sweet Basil. An annual herb, growing 12 inches high with green leaves and white flowers. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning and occasionally for medicinal purposes. Very late maturity makes it desirable to start in hot bed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.**

Dill. An annual growing to a height of 2½ feet. The flowers are bright yellow. The dried seeds are used as a condiment and also for pickling and flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Sweet Fennel. An herb usually sown in drills in the fall when the seed is wanted and in the spring when the foliage is wanted. The seeds are used for flavoring and medicinal purposes and the leaves are used in various salad combinations. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Sweet Marjoram. A perennial grown as an annual. The flowers are small and white. The leaves and shoots are used for seasoning purposes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.**

Sage. A perennial sown in either spring or fall. The leaves are used for medicinal and seasoning purposes. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50.**

Summer Savory. A highly fragrant annual plant. Height, 10 inches. The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.**

Thyme. A perennial herb usually planted in permanent beds. The seed is sown in the early spring. The leaves and young shoots are used for seasoning, either while green or when dried. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$8.00.**

The following can be supplied by the packet: ANISE, BALM, BORAGE, CARAWAY, CORIANDER, HOREHOUND, HYSSOP, LAVENDER, ROSEMARY, RUE, SAFFRON, and WORMWOOD. 5c each.

Mangel Beet

For Feeding Poultry and Stock

Mammoth Long Red. 100 Days. A variety listed by Johnson & Stokes prior to 1889. Mammoth Long Red is probably the most universally grown mangel beet. The roots are extremely large, attaining a growth of at least twelve inches and totaling up a tonnage per acre which is exceptionally heavy. The average weight of well grown Mammoth Long Red Beet roots will be over ten pounds and they have been known to exceed twenty-five pounds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lb., \$3.25.**

Golden Tankard. 100 Days. Probably of French origin. It was listed by Ferry in 1885. Golden Tankard is a smooth, golden fleshed mangel, having large roots tapering sharply at the bottom. The tops of Golden Tankard are comparatively small and for this reason they can be grown closer together than other more spreading varieties. It is especially recommended for sheep and poultry. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lb., \$3.25.**

From One Man to Another

Brooklyn, Fla., 12-26-21.

Mr. C. M. Phillips,
New River, Fla.

Dear Sir:

Yours just to hand asking about tomato seed, etc. Would say in reply that I planted Bonny Best last 2 or 3 years and find them more satisfactory than any other variety I have tried. I get seed from Stokes Seed Farms, Moorestown, N. J.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year.

Yours truly,

J. S. GRINER.



MAMMOTH
LONG RED
(x ¼)

Buy Your Vegetable Plants from Windermoor Farm

We are now equipped on Windermoor Farm to produce early vegetable plants in any quantity from one dozen to 10,000. This part of our business, as is the case with all others, is operated strictly on the basis that every purchase must be satisfactory to the buyer. We, therefore, are responsible that plants arrive in good condition.

Our supplies are not unlimited and growers who know in advance what their requirements will be, will do well to place their orders so that there will be no disappointments.

Another advantage in buying vegetable plants from our company is the fact that we are in a position to know just what seed stocks are used. In this connection we feel the same responsibility toward our trade as we do in making seed sales.

Owing to weather conditions we ask that we be allowed to use our own judgment as to the exact date of forwarding. Local conditions here in New Jersey may be such that it would be unsafe to make shipment of perishable stocks for instance in March in districts to the south of us. Most of our plant shipments go out late in April and early in May. Please do not order varieties except as listed herein. At the prices quoted on this page, we pay costs of delivery.

Beet (Ready April 1st)

Variety: Crosby Egyptian. 40c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Cabbage (Ready April 1st)

Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead. 40c per doz.; 50c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

Celery (Ready May 1st)

Varieties: Golden Self-Blanching, Winter King. 40c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Eggplant (Ready May 1st)

Variety: Black Beauty. 40c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Lettuce (Ready April 1st)

Variety: Big Boston. 25c per doz.; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Pepper (Ready May 1st)

Variety: Ruby King. 40c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Tomato (Ready April 1st)

Varieties: Earliana, Bonny Best, Stone (Baltimore strain). 25c per doz.; 60c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

Sweet Potato Plants (Ready in March)

Varieties: Yellow Nansemond and Red Nansemond. 25c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Asparagus Roots (Ready April 1st)

Variety: Washington. 50c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$18.00 per 1000. See page 2.

Horse-Radish Roots (Ready April 1st)

75c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots (Ready April 1st)

\$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.



Required Plants per Hundred Feet of Row

Asparagus	100
Beet	400
Cabbage	75
Cauliflower	75
Celery	300
Eggplant	75
Horse-Radish	100
Lettuce	100
Tomato	35
Sweet Potatoes	50
Rhubarb	50

LAWN GRASS SEED

How to Make a New Lawn

In order to thoroughly prepare newly graded land for seed, it should be given an application of well rotted manure or of commercial fertilizer. This should be thoroughly worked into the ground, after which the top surface should be carefully smoothed over by hand raking. Grass seed should be sown broadcast, after which the ground should be thoroughly rolled.

Spring and fall are considered the most advantageous times for sowing grass seed. Above all, avoid the midsummer heat. It is well to sow the grass seed when the soil is not entirely dried out. Under good conditions a newly made lawn will be ready for cutting within six weeks after being seeded.

Grass should be sown in the following quantities for new lawns:

1	pound	for	400	square	feet
5	"	"	2000	"	"
25	"	"	one-fourth	acre	
100	"	"	one	acre	

For rejuvenating old lawns, sow half of the above quantity after thoroughly raking out the dead grass.

THE WINDERMoor STANDARD

This grass mixture produces an even, lasting turf. It is sold by weight and not by the bushel. The customer, therefore, takes no risk of sowing mere chaff, which is a familiar ingredient in some of the mixtures which are sold by measure.

The Windermoor Standard includes many of the finer and more expensive grasses, such as Kentucky Blue Grass, White Dutch Clover, the Fescues, etc. It cannot be sold as cheaply as some mixtures, but the result obtained will be far more satisfactory. Price, lb. 50c; 5 lb. \$2.40; 25 lb. \$10.50; 100 lb. \$40.00.

OTHER GRASSES

	Per lb.
Canadian Blue Grass (<i>Poa compressa</i>).....	.50
English Rye Grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>).....	.16
Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>).....	.50
Italian Rye Grass (<i>Lolium italicum</i>).....	.15
Kentucky Blue Grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>).....	.60
Meadow Fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>).....	.35
Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>).....	.25
Red Top (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>).....	.40
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>).....	.60
Tall Meadow Oat (<i>Avena elatior</i>).....	.50
White Dutch Clover50

Add 8c per lb. for postage.

STOKES FLOWER SEEDS

Acroclinium

20 inches

A double flowered "everlasting," bearing attractive, cup-shaped, daisy-like flowers in white and rose colored shades. When cut and dried in the bud stage may be used for winter bouquets.

Culture. Sow the seed outdoors when danger of frost is past. The seedlings should be thinned to four inches apart. No special care is required.

Assorted colors. Pkt. 5c.

Ageratum or Floss Flower

10 inches

One of the most desirable summer-flowering annuals. Even during the dry, hot summer blossoms are produced in profusion. Satisfactory as a bedding plant because its color does not fade, nor are the flowers injured by rain.

Culture. Sow the seeds indoors in March or early April, transplanting into the garden in May. Plants should stand not closer than 10 to 12 inches apart. The seed may also be sown outdoors early in the spring and thinned to the required distance.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. Clear dark blue. 9 inches **Pkt. 5c.**

Imperial Dwarf White. Pure white. 9 inches. **Pkt. 5c.**

Alyssum

Beautiful little annuals widely used for borders, rock gardens, hanging baskets, etc. The modest, sweet scented blossoms are borne in profusion throughout the summer.

Culture. Sow the seeds outdoors early in May. As the plant is very small, the seedlings need not be thinned. No special care is required except to keep the weeds down. The seed may also be sown outdoors early in the fall.

Little Gem (4 inches). This is also known as "Carpet of Snow," from the extremely small size of the plant and the dense mass of blossoms appearing from late spring until frost. **Pkt. 5c.**

Sweet Alyssum. Has a trailing habit and snow white blooms with a pleasant fragrance. Blossoms appear in profusion from spring until fall. Used as a border or edging plant, and is charming in baskets. **Pkt. 5c.**

Carpet of Snow. Similar to Little Gem but even smaller. **Pkt. 10c.**

Basket of Gold. Produces a profusion of showy golden yellow blossoms. This variety is unexcelled for rock gardens. **Pkt. 10c.**

Amarantus

3-5 feet

A hardy annual with strikingly colored foliage appearing at its best when planted as a natural border for clumps of trees, tall shrubs, or to hide fences.

Culture. The seeds are usually sown indoors during March and transplanted in the garden about the middle of May. As the plant is large, set not closer than 2½ to 3 feet apart each way. The seed may also be sown in a permanent bed early in May and later thinned out to the required distance.

Love-lies-bleeding. Flowering spikes are blood red in color, and drooping in habit. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 20c.**

Joseph's Coat. Foliage curiously variegated with bronze, green and scarlet. Very striking as a border. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 20c.**

Asters

AMERICAN BRANCHING—24-30 inches
This is also known as the "American Beauty Aster." It is a late branching type with flowers averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The petals are curved inward, giving a chrysanthemum-like effect. The stems are unusually long, which makes this sort excellent for cutting.

Pure white	Rose	Flesh pink
Deep purple	Assorted colors	

Each of the above—**Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.**

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—12-14 inches
A beautiful, early flowering, branching aster, blooming in July, fully two weeks earlier than other sorts. Its long stems and large flowers make it excellent for cutting.

Purple	Rose	Lavender
White	Assorted colors	

Each of the above—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

GIANT CREGO—24 inches
This is one of the new types of American Branching Asters having extremely large flowers which measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and somewhat resembling the finest chrysanthemums. Especially valuable as cut flowers because of their lasting qualities.

White	Crimson	Purple
Shell Pink	Blue	Assorted colors

Each of the above—**Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz., 30c.**

Baby's Breath or Gypsophila

24 inches

A slender, graceful plant with small, attractive flowers, indispensable for bouquet making, either green or dried.

Culture. Sown outdoors early in the spring and thinned to 12 inches apart.

Pure White.	Beautiful rose pink.
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Alba grandiflora—A new strain having much larger flowers of purest white. **Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c.**

Balloon Vine

15 feet

A rapid, tender annual climber having small white flowers. It is also called "Love-in-a-puff" from the peculiarly inflated capsules which contain the seed.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors early in the spring and train on a trellis, porch or fence. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.**

Balsam or Lady Slipper

18-24 inches

One of the flowers found in every "old fashioned" garden. It still retains its popularity. We only list the Camellia-flowered sorts, as they are the most handsome.

Culture. The seed is sown indoors or outdoors early in the spring and when one inch high should be transplanted. Repeated transplanting is recommended, as it stunts the plant and tends to double the flowers more than usual.

Purple
Red

Assorted colors
White

Each of the above—**Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 25c.**

Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear

10 feet

Trailing vine with ornamental foliage. The fruit is golden yellow and warted, which, when ripe, opens and discloses its seeds and brilliant carmine interior.

Culture. Seed sown outdoors in May.

Balsam Apple (Momordica)—Round, apple-shaped, warted fruits. **Pkt. 5c.**

Balsam Pear (Momordica)—Pear shaped, warted fruits. **Pkt. 5c.**

Boston Ivy (Amelopsis Veitchii)

The most popular and best known climber. Used for brick and stone walls and buildings. Leaves are five-lobed and dark green in color.

Culture. The best results are obtained when the seed is sown indoors very early in the spring. Pot-grown plants are the most satisfactory. When all danger of frost is past, set the plants outdoors where they are to stand permanently. The seeds may also be sown outdoors about the middle of May, but should not be transplanted. **Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.**

Butterfly Bush (Schizanthus)

Pyramidal bushes with charming flowers used for borders.

Culture. May be started indoors, but usually sown in the garden in April.

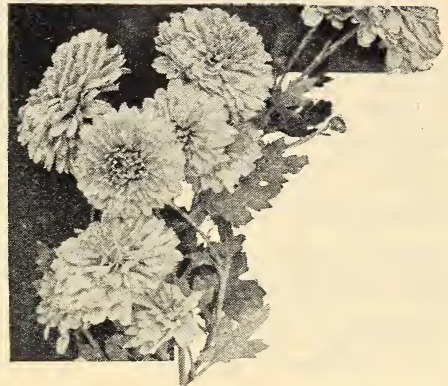
Mixed—Many striking colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Calendula or Pot Marigold

12 inches

A showy annual found gracing every "old-fashioned" garden. It is particularly effective in beds or borders, blooming from July until killed by frost.

Assorted colors. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.**



Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemums

The new and improved annual varieties have proved to be as desirable for the summer garden as the perennials for the greenhouse. Annual chrysanthemums are exceptionally attractive as border or bedding flowers, blooming profusely in the autumn.

Culture. The seed is sown in the open ground early in May and the seedlings thinned 10 to 12 inches apart. Better results are secured if the seedlings are started under glass in April and transplanted outdoors when all danger of frost is past.

SINGLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

24 inches

Chameleon—An unusual blending of brown and yellow, single. **Pkt. 10c.**

The Sultan—Beautiful dark crimson. **Pkt. 10c.**

W. E. Gladstone—Exquisite shade of purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

DOUBLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

18 inches

Dunnetti—The choicest double flowering variety, producing a profusion of large, white blooms. **Pkt. 10c.**

Coronarium—An extra dwarf variety with splendid, large blooms.

Double white **Double yellow**
Each of the above—**Pkt. 10c.**

Clarkia

24 inches

An easily grown annual requiring no special care, and which unfortunately is not widely known, but deserves greater popularity. It produces great masses of brightly colored blooms which keep well as cut flowers.

Culture. Plant early in the spring in beds, thinning out the plants 18 to 24 inches apart. If planted in August or early September will bloom early the following year.

Double carmine—A brilliantly colored flower with large double spikes. **Pkt. 10c.**

Double purple—Double flowers, deep purple in color. **Pkt. 10c.**

Double neriiflora (rosea)—Beautiful rose color, having large double flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

California Poppy (*Eschscholtzia*)

12 inches

A charming annual suitable for bedding or borders. Blooms from July to September, a much longer period than the Oriental Poppy. The flowers are large in size and shaped like a tea cup. The colors are vivid. **Culture.** Sow the seeds early in May in permanent rows 12 inches apart, later thinning to 8 inches in the row. The seedlings are difficult to transplant.

Assorted colors—A splendid variety of colors ranging from light and dark yellows to deep reds. **Pkt. 5c.**

Mandarin—Outer edges of petals deep scarlet, shading to deep orange on the inner side. **Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 25c.**

E. Californica, alba—Beautiful paper white. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.**

Carmine King—Attractive bright carmine color. **Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 40c.**

Canary Bird Vine

20 feet

A hardy annual climber, growing very rapidly. Attractive for porches and trellises. It derives its name from the light yellow blossoms which have an imaginary resemblance to a canary bird with wings outstretched.

Pkt. 10c, oz 30c.

Candytuft

12-14 inches

A hardy annual which should be employed freely to furnish beds and borders with masses of color during the summer months. Also makes an admirable cut flower.

Culture. The seed should be sown in the permanent bed and later thinned to not less than 8 inches apart each way. By occasionally removing a few of the branches, larger flowers will be obtained.

Giant Hyacinth flowered white (14 inches). An exquisite border variety bearing extremely large white blooms. The best of the white varieties. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.**

White Empress. An attractive pure white large-sized flower, almost equal in quality to above. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.**

Umbellata roseum. Brilliant rose color. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.**

Umbellata purpurea. A charming purple shade adding color to the border. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.**

Canterbury Bells or Campanula

3 feet

This hardy biennial is profusely covered with curious large bell-shaped flowers. It is used in mixed borders and in beds.

Culture. Seed is sown outdoors early in the spring in rich, well drained beds. In the fall they are thinned out to 1½-2 feet each way, and covered with straw or leaves as protection over winter.

SEMI DOUBLE

Cup and Saucer—A highly prized member of the "old-fashioned" garden. The flowers

are large and semi-double; giving a fancied resemblance to a cup and saucer. We offer three separate colors.

Blue, White, Rose. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE

The original single Canterbury Bell has been greatly improved and we now offer attractive new double varieties in various colors.

White, Blue, Rose. Pkt. 10c.

Cardinal Climber (*Ipomea Quamoclit*)

Attractive, rapidly growing climber, attaining height of 20 feet or more. Has exquisite fern-like foliage covered with cardinal red flowers which begin to appear in mid-summer. **Pkt. 10c.**

Carnations (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

18 inches

Seedling carnations are exceedingly valuable for mixed borders, providing throughout the summer a profusion of beautiful blooms, excellent for cut flowers. It is a hardy perennial which blooms freely the first year if planted early in the spring. Seedling carnations bloom more profusely than those grown from cuttings.

Culture. The seed is sown indoors or under glass in February or March. Use a rich, sandy loam and cover the seeds lightly. The temperature should be maintained at about 60 degrees. As soon as danger of frost is past, transplant the seedlings outdoors in the permanent beds, setting them not closer than 18 inches apart each way.

Chaubaud's French mixed. A greatly improved strain originating from France. It blooms in 140 days after sowing and maintains a profusion of flowers for the remainder of the season. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Marguerite mixed. Gives an abundance of beautiful fringed double flowers, 150 days after sowing. The colors are unusually brilliant. If potted in the fall, this strain will continue to bloom throughout the winter. **Pkt. 10c.** We also offer Marguerites in separate colors.

Pure white Deep scarlet Yellow
Each of the above—**Pkt. 10c.**

Castor Bean or Ricinus

6-15 feet

A magnificent tall-growing plant with picturesque foliage and brilliantly colored fruit, used in beds and singly as ornamental foliage, plants giving a tropical effect to the garden.

Culture. Plant outdoors early in the spring and thin out to 4 feet each way.

Gibsonii (6 feet)—Very dark leaved foliage. **Pkt. 5c.**

Zanzibar mixed (12 feet)—Leaves 3 feet across, deeply lobed. Plant pyramidal. **Pkt. 5c.**

Sanguineous (6 feet)—Leaves dark green, stem red. **Pkt. 5c.**

Cathedral Bells (*Cobaea Scandens*)

A very handsome climber, characterized by the rapidity of its growth, which reaches 25 to 30 feet in one season. The foliage is dark green and the blooms bell-shaped, green in color at first and afterwards changing to a beautiful violet.

Culture. To promote germination set the seed edgewise. Indoors in March or April is the best time to plant. When all danger of frost is past, transplant outdoors, not closer than 12 inches apart. The vine is best suited for training on a trellis or fence. Give protection with straw over winter.

Blue-violet. Pkt. 10c.

Clematis

15 feet

A slender, graceful climber, growing with extreme rapidity and covering porch, fence or trellis in one season. The hybrids produce large sized, deliciously fragrant white and purple flowers, which appear in August and September.

Culture. Start the plants indoors early in the spring. The seed germinates very slowly. When three or four inches high, transplant outdoors, setting not closer than 12 inches apart. Give winter protection of straw or other litter.

Assorted hybrids. Pkt. 10c.

Cineraria

20 inches

An easily grown indoor plant, which undoubtedly is the most showy greenhouse flower, 8 inches or more in diameter. The leaves are broad and velvety and the flowers brilliant in color and daisy-like in form.

Culture. The seed is sown in pots in late spring and placed in frames or outdoors during the summer. An abundance of blooms are produced all winter.

C. hybrida extra fine—Produces a wide range of colors, including white, blue, pink and scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Cockscomb or Celosia

A rather curious and striking class of flowers, with its brightly colored foliage and the dazzling reds of the blooms. It is frequently used as a tall border to relieve the somber greens in clumps of shrubbery and trees. In solid beds it presents a brilliant mass of color which attracts the eye.

Culture. A hardy annual. The seed may be sown outdoors and later thinned. The dwarf sorts are thinned to 12 inches each way, but 3 feet each way is not too much for the tall sorts. For early blooming, start the plants indoors. They stand transplanting well.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Dwarf Crested Cockscomb)

The plants grow only 8 inches tall, with attractive crests.

Assorted colors. All shades of red and gold. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.**

CELOSIA PLUMOSA (Plumed Cockscomb) 3 feet

This sort is usually more popular than the *Cristata*. Its beautiful, tall growing, brilliantly colored spikes are extremely grace-

ful. The plant is usually pyramidal in form with red or green foliage.

C. plumosa Thompsonii magnifica—A beautiful strain of ostrich plumed cockscomb, brilliant red in color, grown by ourselves on Windermoor Farm. The brilliant red color deepens as the season progresses. If cut and allowed to dry rapidly, this variety makes charming winter bouquets. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c, oz. 90c.**

Celosia Childsii (Chinese Woolflower)—This stately plant grows 2½ to 3 feet high, forming many branches, each of which is tipped with a brilliant scarlet ball which looks like wool. In addition each branch has many lateral blooms. Like the above, Woolflower makes an attractive summer or winter bouquet, and blooms the summer long. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c, oz. 80c.**



Columbine

Columbine or Aquilegia

An easily grown hardy perennial, blooming the first year when sown in early spring. When sown in September the plants will bloom in June and July. The delightful gracefulness of this slender plant with its curiously spiked blossoms adds charm to what might otherwise be a too formal planting. It is popular with the hostess as a cut flower for her dinner table, lending itself to attractive designs.

Californica. Airy, graceful flowers with long spurs in different shades of orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Spurred Yellow. Beautiful golden yellow color. **Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c.**

Nivea grandiflora. Large flowered, snow white, with long spurs. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.**

Windermoor assortment of the choicest hybrid double flowered varieties with long spurs and in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Coreopsis or Calliopsis

8 to 24 inches

A showy, graceful border plant blooming throughout the summer. Makes a desirable cut flower. As it will not stand transplanting, sow in the permanent bed early in May, thinning out from 6 to 8 inches between the plants.

Golden Wave. 18 inches in height with golden yellow flowers and a dark brown eye. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.**

Purple. (18 inches.) Has a beautiful reddish purple flower, which makes an attractive contrast to Golden Wave. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Assorted colors. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.**

Cornflower or Bachelor's Button (Centaurea Cyanus)



Cornflower

Also known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor and incorrectly as Ragged Robin (Lychnis).

Single Assorted Colors—A mixture of rose, white and blue. **Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c.**

Double Blue—A beautiful double azure blue flower, much larger than the single. Grown by ourselves on Windermoor Farm. Attractive for small bouquets and gives a delightful contrast when mixed with other flowers. **Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c.**

Double assorted colors—A mixture of rose, white and blue. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c, 1 oz. 35c.**

Cosmos

5 feet

A hardy, rapidly growing annual, which is particularly effective in large beds or as a tall background screen or border. The plants are tall and bushlike in form, the foliage finely cut and very dense. A profusion of blooms appear late in summer and early autumn.

Culture. Plant seed outdoors early in spring, covering lightly with soil. A sunny situation is required. Thin the plants to 15 inches each way. The soil should not be too rich, as this induces excessive plant growth at the expense of the blossoms.

Bipinnata—Giant-flowering varieties which are excellent for cutting.

White **Pink** **Dark crimson**
Each of the above—**Pkt. 5c.**

Cyclamen

12 inches

An especially popular winter-blooming house plant, having charmingly colored and ornamental flowers not difficult to raise from seed.

Culture. The seed is rather slow in germination. In March sow in shallow flats containing well-prepared fertile soil, giving each seed plenty of room. An average temperature of 65° is required. Water freely until the plants are well started. Pot the plants when 3 inches high. By autumn a small corm will have formed. This should be planted in a larger pot, and kept indoors over winter. Blooms will appear late in winter or early in spring. Seed may also be sown in September.

White—Giant flowered, with snow white blossoms. **Pkt. 25c.**

Pink—Giant flowered, having splendid pink blossoms. **Pkt. 25c.**

Cypress Vine (Ipomia quamoclit)

Charming annual climber, growing to a height of 10 feet. The blossoms are star shaped and scarlet in color. **Pkt. 10c.**

Daisy

AFRICAN DAISY (12 inches)

A rare and showy annual having dark orange flowers 2½ inches in diameter with a dark brown disk in the center. The flowers are glossy and present a striking appearance in the sun. Excellent for summer flowering borders, especially along the roadside.

Culture. Sow seed early in the spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. When three inches high, thin the plants 1 foot apart in the row. A sunny situation is preferable. Bloom throughout the summer.

Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

ENGLISH DAISY (8 inches)

An easily grown annual which blooms late in spring and early in summer. When given protection with straw or litter over winter it becomes a perennial. Only the double flowering kinds are listed, as these are much more attractive.

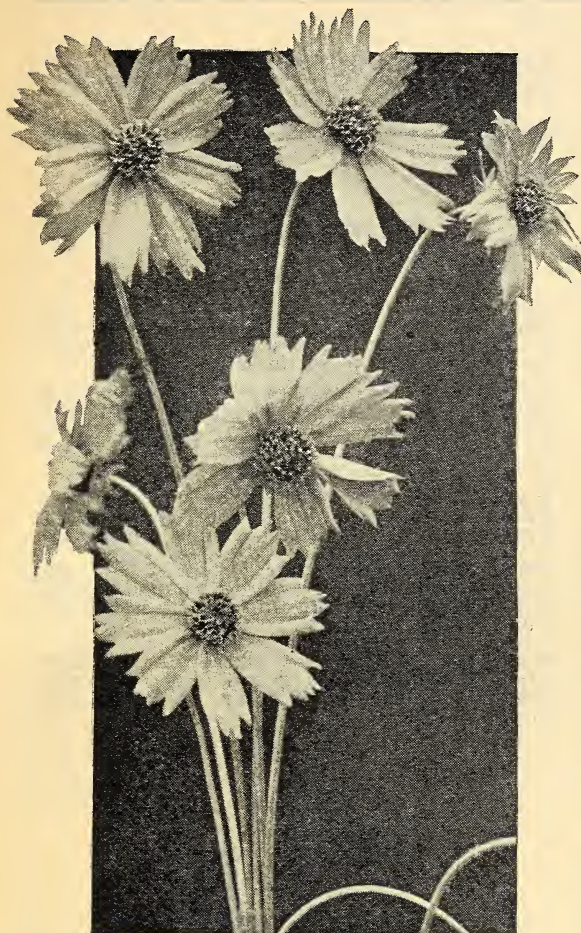
Longfellow—Double flowered dark pink. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.**

Snowball—Double flowered pure white. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.**

Assorted colors. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 40c.**

SHASTA DAISY

A pretty, hardy perennial, having flowers 5 inches in diameter, borne on long, slender stems. An attractive cut flower, producing a large variety of colors. **Pkt. 10c.**



Coreopsis

Delphinium or Larkspur 2 to 6 feet

The Larkspur, with long spikes of beautifully spurred flowers, is particularly valuable for bordering shrubs or as a background. It is notable for its splendid shades of blue possessed by no other flower. It usually remains in blossom from 2 to 3 months.

Culture. Sow seeds indoors in March. Transplant outdoors when danger of frost is past, not closer than 18 inches apart. It is possible to sow the seed outdoors in the spring, but this will result in later blooming. The perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.

Assorted double flowered annuals—A careful selection of the choicest large-flowering varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**

Assorted Dwarf Double Rocket—Finest mixture of dwarf varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**

Formosum coelestinum (30 inches)—This splendid perennial variety has beautiful, large, deep blue spikes, shading to white in the center. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dianthus or Garden Pinks 12 inches

The best known and most widely grown garden flower, because of its long period of profuse bloom and the great diversity of colors. Although a tender perennial, and often grown as such, gardeners consider it as an annual. Its decorative uses are numerous, the principal ones being as a bor-

der or a bedding plant. The double varieties are as effective as asters for cut flowers.

Culture. Sow seeds in the open ground when danger of frost is past. The rows should be 12 to 18 inches apart. When 3 inches high thin to 8 inches apart in the row. When protection is given over winter, the plants will bloom the second year. The seed may also be sown in the fall.

DOUBLE

Chinese or Indian Pinks—Produces large clusters of double flowers in a wide range of colors. **Pkt., 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.**

Japan Pink—Excellent selection of double, flowering varieties varying in color from bright crimson to dark rose. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.**

Snowball—Pure white, large double flowering. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.**

Fireball—Bright scarlet, large double flowers. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.**

Violet Queen—Beautiful violet shade, making possible an unusual color combination. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.**

Double Fringed Pink—Large double flowers, delicately fringed or lacinated in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.**

SINGLE

Eastern Queen—Delicately mottled and striped single flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 40c.**

Japan Pink—A careful selection of handsomely colored single pinks. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 35c.**

Princess Pinks—An unusual variety with delicately fringed flowers, striped and mottled in an endless diversity of colors. **Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 40c.**

HARDY FEATHERED

A double flowering hardy variety particularly adapted for borders and edges. Makes a delightful cut flower. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dusty Miller (Centaurea Gymnocarpa)

Has odd, silver colored foliage, making a delightful contrast when used as a border. For hanging baskets or pots it is unique. **Dusty Miller. Pkt. 5c.**

Evening Glory (Ipomea bona nox)

The violet blue flowers open in the evening and are similar to the moonflower. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.**

Everlasting (Helichrysum) 24-36 inches

Very handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders. They are peculiarly desirable for dried bouquets and festoons for winter decoration. The flowers are picked when not quite in full bloom and hung in a dark, dry place for drying.

Culture. Sown outdoors in early spring and later thinned 12 inches apart. They need plenty of room. **Pkt. 10c.**

Feverfew or Matricaria 36 inches

Free flowering ornamental, excellent for bedding or pot culture.

Culture. Start seed indoors and set outdoors in May, 18 inches apart.

Capensis—Double flowered, pure white. **Pkt. 10c.**



Forget-me-not

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*)

12 inches

Very popular charming little plants, producing star-like flowers in great profusion. Best suited for a moist soil, as near streams, fountains or damp rockeries. Does well in shady spots.

Culture. Start indoors in February, if blooms are wanted first year, and transplant outdoors in April. Seed may also be sown out-doors in the fall.

Alpestris—Bright blue, trailing, blooms in April. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

Alpestris alba—Pure white, blooms in April. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

Alpestris roseum—Bright rose, blooms in April. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

Palustris sempleflorens—Ever blooming, beginning to flower in May and continuing until fall. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 60c.

Fox Glove or *Digitalis*

4 feet

A highly ornamental "old-fashioned" biennial, blooming in June and July. As it may be grown in partial shade, *Digitalis* is now used to relieve the sombreness of dense masses of trees or shrubbery. Suitable also for the north side of fences and buildings.

Culture. Sow the seed in late May and transplant when large enough 8 to 10 inches

apart. No flowers appear the first year. Protect with litter over winter. Seed may also be sown in fall.

Gloxinaeflora—Delicately spotted flowers shaped like a Gloxinia. Assorted colors. Pkt. 10c.

Gaillardia

18 inches

Splendid bedding and border plants, remarkable for the size, profusion and brilliant colors of their flowers, which continue to blossom during summer and fall.

Culture. Seeds may be started indoors in March and transplanted outside in May. Usually sown where they are to stay. Rows 18 inches apart and thinned to 8 inches in the row.

Picta—Flowers crimson and yellow. A hardy annual, blooming first year, but if protected over winter becomes perennial.

Picta Lorenziana—Large bright red and yellow flowers with tubular shaped florets, which begin to bloom in July. A hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

Hybrida grandiflora—(Extra large flowered). Bright scarlet and orange flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. A hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.



Gaillardia

Geranium (*Pelargonium*)

Readily produced from seed and bloom the first year.

Culture. Sow seed in March indoors, and keep at a temperature of 65°. Pot off when 2 inches high and set outdoors when danger of frost is past. Pot in the fall and keep indoors.

Zonale—Many beautiful shades of scarlet and red. Pkt. 10c.

Globe Amaranth

12-18 inches

Also known as Bachelor's Button. An unusually handsome everlasting, having showy flowers which will last all winter if cut when full size and carefully dried. Bloom from late June until frost.

Culture. Start the plants indoors in March. As seeds germinate slowly, soak several hours in warm water before sowing. Set plants outdoors in May, distance 10 to 12 inches apart.

G. Haageana—Splendid orange tint. Pkt. 10c.

G. roseum—Dark rose color. Pkt. 10c.

Assorted colors—A wide range of shades, including orange, rose and white. Pkt. 10c.

Godetia

18 inches

A desirable, free-flowering genus, particularly attractive in beds, borders, and edgings.

Culture. The plants may be started indoors, but seed is usually sown outdoors and the plants later thinned 8 to 12 inches apart.

Lavender Gem—Beautiful lavender shade. Pkt. 10c.

Lady Satin Rose—Beautiful rosy carmine. Pkt. 10c.

Duchess of Albany—Snow white. Pkt. 10c. Assorted colors. Pkt. 10c.

Gourds

18 feet

Extremely rapid growing climbers which are of great interest, having fruits with a wide variety of shapes, sizes and color markings and profuse dark green ornamental foliage. The fruits when dried are used as ornaments.

Culture. Seeds sown out-doors after frost danger is over.

Dish Cloth (*Luffa cylindrica macrocarpa*)—A strange, corrugated, long green fruit. So called because when dried the inside fiber makes an excellent dishcloth, which always keeps sweet and clean. Pkt. 5c.

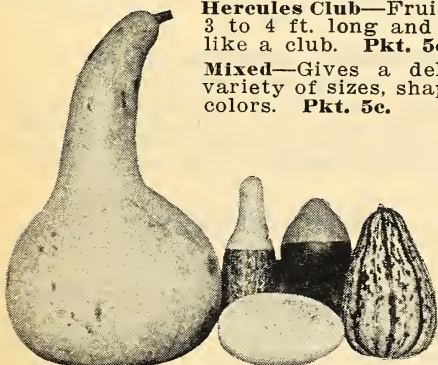
Pipe or Calabash—Used in making "Calabash pipes" for smoking. Pkt. 5c.

Dipper—When dried, may be used as a dipper. Pkt. 5c.

Nest Egg—Fruits shaped like a hen's egg and may be used as a nest egg. Pkt. 5c.

Hercules Club—Fruit grows 3 to 4 ft. long and shaped like a club. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed—Gives a delightful variety of sizes, shapes and colors. Pkt. 5c.



Gourds

Heliotrope

24 inches

Produces profusely flowering and deliciously fragrant plants which are used for bedding, edging, baskets and for pot culture in winter.

Culture. Sow seed indoors in March or April and transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. Will not survive winters in the North. For pot plants, seed may be sown in the fall.

Large flowered hybrids—A selected assortment of colors, including purples, blues and lilacs. Pkt. 20c.

Hibiscus or Rose Mallow

3 feet

A showy and highly ornamental genus, planted in mixed borders. Characterized particularly by the size and color variation in the saucer-shaped flowers, which continue to bloom from July to October.

Culture. Seed is sown very early in the spring in the place where the plants are to stay. Thin out 12 inches apart each way.

Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhocks

5 feet

A splendid plant of equal value with the dahlia for late summer decoration. The magnificent spikes of flowers are a distinctive ornament to any garden.

Culture. The annual varieties offered here differ from the perennials in that they bloom in August of the first year. If started indoors, will bloom in July. The annuals are usually sown outdoors early in the spring and thinned to 3 ft. apart. The perennials are sown in June or July and transplanted in the fall.

Double Mixed—Includes a wide variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c.

Early Flowering—A choice assortment of annual flowering varieties. Pkt. 10c.

Immortelles

See *Acroclinium*, Everlasting or Globe Amaranth.

Job's Tears

36 inches

A curious ornamental grass having broad blades, similar to corn, which are valuable for winter bouquets. It bears large, dark colored seeds, used for beads, teething babies and as an "old-fashioned" remedy for sore throat.

Culture. Sown outdoors early in the spring, three seeds to a hill, 18 inches apart each way.

Pkt. 10c.

Kochia or Mexican Fire Bush

24-36 inches

One of the most beautiful and useful hedge plants we have. A rich green color throughout the summer, turning to a flaming red in the fall.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam

Love-in-the-Mist or Nigella

18 inches

The curiously shaped flowers are surrounded by a mist of slender, fibrous leaves.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors early in the spring and thin to 10 inches. May also be sown in the fall.

Damascena alba—Double flowers, snowy white. Pkt. 10c.

Miss Jekyll—Large cornflower-blue double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Hispanica—Bright blue. Pkt. 10c.

Marigold

Handsome, free-flowering plants, producing splendid effects with their rich and beautiful colors.

Culture. Require little attention. Sow seeds outdoors early in the spring, thinning to 12 inches apart. Plants may also be started indoors.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD—50-60 inches

Prince of Orange—Splendid tall growing variety, having rich, golden orange double flowers. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLD—15 inches

Gold Striped—Double flowers, maroon striped with gold. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.

Fl. pl.—Double flowers, handsome orange color. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 30c.

Legion of Honor—Single flowering, rich golden yellow, excellent for borders. Begins to blossom in June. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

Marvel of Peru or Four O'clock

18 inches

Not many plants are as beautiful. An "old-fashioned" annual found in almost every garden. Freely flowering, with large blossoms in shades of yellow, white and scarlet. These remain closed during the heat of the day, but open to their full beauty early in the evening.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors in May, thinning plants not closer than 12 inches. No special care required.

Windermoor Mixture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c.

Mignonette

6 to 12 inches

A popular sweet scented favorite, producing small, unassuming florets, useful for com-

binning with more showy flowers in bouquets.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors in April, thinning plants to 6 inches. Successive sowing will produce blooms throughout the summer.

Golden Queen—Large flowering, rich golden yellow in color. Pkt. 10c.

Machet—Dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous bright red florets. Pkt. 10c.

Moon Flower (Ipomea mexicana)

I. mexicana grandiflora alba (White Moon-flower)—Produces a profusion of snowy white blossoms in the evening and on cloudy days. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa)

24-36 inches

Handsome, showy plants with beautifully variegated flowers. Useful for mixed borders.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors in April and thin to 24 inches apart. May also be started indoors and later transplanted to the garden.

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE

Purple

White

Red

Mixed, all colors

Each of above—Pkt. 10c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus)

An "old-fashioned" favorite, remarkable for its rapid growth and profusion of graceful trumpet-shaped blooms.

TALL-GROWING VARIETIES (15 feet)

Culture. Soak seeds in warm water for several hours just before planting. Sow outdoors early in the spring and when seedlings appear thin to 6 inches apart. Train the vines on strings, wires, trellis or fence.

Assorted colors—Beautiful shades of white, rose, striped, blue, lilac, etc. Pkt. 5c.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES (12 inches) The dwarf varieties are well adapted for beds or rock work, growing not higher than one foot. They bloom profusely throughout the summer, and in spite of the name "Morning Glory," the flowers stay open all day.

Culture. Same as the tall varieties except that no trellis is needed, and plants may stand more closely together.

Assorted Colors—Shades of blue, rose, white, lilac, etc. Pkt. 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY

(Ipomea Imp.)

The most handsome of the morning glories. The flowers are very large and the variations in color innumerable. Does best in a warm, sunny situation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Musk (Mimulus)

15 inches

Fragrant with musk-like odor. The flowers are small and yellow.

Culture. Start indoors in sandy soil, transplanting outdoors in May.

Pkt. 10c.



Dwarf Nasturtium

Nasturtium

While we do not offer a complete list of varieties, those that appear here are in our opinion the best suited for the garden. They comprise a very wide selection of colors and types useful for bedding, edging and bordering.

DWARF DARK LEAVED NASTURTIUMS VARIETIES

Suitable for bedding and edging in a variety of color schemes.

Aurora—Crimson, blotched with chrome yellow.

Beauty—Canary yellow, blotched with scarlet.

Chameleon—Bears vari-colored blossoms on the same plant.

Empress of India—Bright crimson flowers, dark green leaves.

Vesuvius—Flowers salmon, leaves dark green.

Choice Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums. Price, any of above. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Assorted Ivy Leaved—Leaves dark green and shaped like ivy. Blossoms handsomely fringed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25.

TALL DARK-LEAVED NASTURTIUMS

Beautiful climbing varieties, suitable for trellis, porch, arbor, etc. Seed pods of these varieties when gathered green are excellent for pickling.

Chameleon (Coquette)—Various colored flowers borne on the same plant.

Jacqueminot—Bright crimson.

Spotted—Yellow, spotted with garnet.

Vesuvius—Dark leaves, salmon flowers.

Assorted Colors.

Price, each of above. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 70c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Queen of the Tall Variegated—Exquisite green foliage, spotted with white blossoms, large and bright colored. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

LOBB CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

Similar to the Tall Nasturtiums, but flower more freely and are more prolific in red shades.

Ivy-Leaved—Leaves resemble ivy, flowers salmon red.

Giant of Battles—Light yellow, blotched with red.

Black Prince—Dark green foliage, flowers crimson.

Spitfire—Orange vermillion.

Price, each of above. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Nicotiana

24 inches

A charming bedding plant, producing a profusion of petunia-like flowers emitting a fragrant perfume and appearing in summer and fall.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors early in the spring and thin to 18 inches apart.

Grandiflora mixed—Large flowered, sweet scented hybrids in many colors. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

Hybrida—A beautiful type with many-colored flowers. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.



Pansy

Ornamental Grasses

3 to 6 feet

See also Job's Tears

These grow in massive bunches which have a distinctive ornamental value on lawns. When carefully dried they make desirable winter bouquets.

Culture. Although best started indoors, the seed may be sown outdoors in permanent beds, early in the spring.

Choice mixed varieties. Pkt. 10c.

Oxalis

8 inches

A splendid plant with brilliant flowers, blooming all summer, suitable for rustic baskets, edging, pot plants, etc.

Culture. Start in March indoors, setting out in May. May be planted closely together.

O. corniculata purpurea — Deep yellow, brown leaves, very interesting. Pkt. 10c.

Pansies

6 inches

Culture. Seeds are sown indoors or under glass in March and transplanted to pots or flats when 1½ inches high. They are set outdoors when danger of frost is past. Such plants begin to bloom in June. If sown outdoors in April and transplanted, they will begin to bloom in July. May be sown in the fall and used as potted plants in the house.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES

This type replaces the ordinary pansies, being more hardy and better adapted to northern climates.

Emperor William — Beautiful, dark navy blue. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

King of the Blacks — Pure black, velvety. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

Bronze — Brilliant bronze shades. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

PANSIES IN MIXTURE

Giant Trimardeau — Great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

Bugnot's Giant — Shades of bronze, red and cardinal. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 80c.

Cassier's Giant — Finest blotched varieties, mostly light with dark spots. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Mme. Perret — Great diversity of red and wine-colored shades. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 75c.

Masterpiece — A remarkable pansy, with each petal frilled. Dark shades predominate. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Orchid flowered — In beautiful, delicate apple-blossom shades. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 75c.

Passion Flower

15 feet

A magnificent ornamental twiner with beautiful flowers, produced in the greatest profusion throughout the season in the greenhouse.

Culture. Sow indoors in spring and transplant to pots or beds. Train vines up the greenhouse wall.

Sky blue. Pkt. 5c.

Periwinkle (Vinca)

15 inches

Very ornamental, free-flowering, evergreen shrub with glossy green foliage and handsome flowers. Useful for summer bedding or borders and pot culture.

Culture. Sow seeds indoors in March or April. The plants will flower in midsummer. May be removed and potted in the fall and kept in bloom during winter. Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Bright rose with crimson eye. Pkt. 10c.

Petunia

18 inches

Inimitable — Beautifully striped and blotched. Single flowering. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora — Extra large flowered, superior to Giant of California variety. Pkt. 15c.

Hybrida fringed — Fine, large, fringed flowers in a remarkable variety of colors. Pkt. 15c.

Poppy

24 inches

A genus containing remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, very useful in beds, mixed borders, etc.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors as early in the spring as possible and thin out to 6 inches apart. Make successive plantings in order to secure a continual bloom.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPY

Danebrog—Bright scarlet flowers with a silvery spot on each petal. **Pkt. 5c.**

Shirley—Delicate satin-like flowers in shades of salmon-pink, peach and rose. Center white. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 1 lb. \$4.00.**

Flanders Poppy—This beautiful poppy has become known the world over. **Pkt. 5c.**

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPY

Chinese double dwarf mixed—An annual Oriental poppy, in several brilliant shades. **Pkt. 5c.**

PEONY FLOWERED

Produces gigantic ball-shaped flowers in various brilliant shades.

Double White Double Purple
Double Rose Double Mixed

Each of the above—**Pkt. 5c.**

PERENNIAL POPPY

Oriental Mixed—Large, single, brilliant scarlet flowers. Very showy. **Pkt. 10c.**

Iceland Poppy (Papaver croceum) (12 inches)—Brilliantly colored flowers, appearing first year, useful for cutting. Hardy. Single mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Portulaca or Moss Rose

6 inches

Particularly suited for a hot, dry spot. Produces large flowers in many colors, which bloom throughout the summer. Suitable for rock work, baskets, borders, edges, ribbons, etc.

Culture. Sow seed outdoors in April and thin to 4 inches apart. They may be readily transplanted.

Double large flowering mixed—Unusually large double flowers in whites, reds and yellows. **Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c.**

Single Mixed—In the same colors as above. **Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c.**

Primrose

CHINESE PRIMROSE (12 inches)

A charming, profusely flowering plant, especially ornamental for winter and early spring decoration. A greenhouse perennial which makes a desirable house plant.

Culture. Sow seeds indoors in flats or pots, from April to August. When large enough set in individual pots. Plants thus grown will bloom during the winter.

Pkt. 10c.

JAPANESE PRIMROSE (10 inches)

A hardy primrose, excellent for borders, blooming early in the spring. Seed is sown outdoors in the spring, in permanent beds. Give protection with litter through the winter.

Choice Mixed—Bright colors, many shades. **Pkt. 5c.**

Pyrethrum

8 inches

Highly ornamental free flowering plant, very effective in borders.

Culture. Sow outdoors early in the spring. Seed may be started indoors for early flowering.

P. roseum—Choice single flowering mixed, red shades predominating. **Pkt. 10c.**

Salpiglossis

30 inches

S. grandiflora (Emperor) mixed—Improved strain, large flowering, many colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

S. nana (dwarf mixed)—Large flowering dwarf variety in many shades and colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Salvia or Sage

18 inches

A standard bedding and border plant, blooming from July until October. The brilliant colors are very effective.

Culture. Start plants indoors in February or March and transplant to the garden about May 15th. May be taken indoors in the fall as a house plant.

Fireball—Brilliant scarlet colored flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Salvia patens (Blue Sage)—Intense blue flowers. **Pkt. 25c.**

Scarlet Runner Beans

10 feet

Rapidly growing climber, having bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers. The beans may be eaten.

Culture. Like garden pole beans.

Selected beans. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.50.**

Smilax

10 feet

A graceful climbing plant with small, beautiful, glossy green foliage which is used for table decoration and with bouquets.

Culture. Soak seed in warm water for 24 hours before planting, as it germinates slowly. Even then it requires 8 weeks before the plant appears. May be planted in pots or baskets.

Windermoor Standard. **Pkt. 10c.**

Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

We offer two kinds of snapdragons, the tall-growing and the dwarf, the plants of which vary in size but have equally large blooms. Snapdragons have large, brilliantly colored spikes with exceptionally sweet fragrance. They are at their best when planted in beds. Are well adapted for cut flowers, blooming from middle of July until late autumn.

Culture. May be started under glass for early flowering. Sown outdoors in May.

GIANT FLOWERING—2-3 feet

Queen Victoria—white.

Kermesina splendens—scarlet.

Rose Queen—crimson.

Queen of the North—white.

Golden Queen—beautiful yellow.

Each of the above—Pkt. 5c.

DWARF—12 inches

White

Choice assorted colors

Golden yellow

Crimson

Pkt. 5c.

Stocks or Gilliflower

12-18 inches

A popular and beautiful "old-fashioned" favorite. Our improved strains are the most charming of garden flowers and are equally effective whether for bedding, edging, bordering or pot culture.

Culture. Start plants indoors in March and transplant to the garden about May 15th, not closer than 10 inches. May also be sown outdoors in April.

BEAUTY OF NICE

Superior imported English strain, flowering at the same time as the Ten Weeks, but having larger spikes of blooms.

Princess Alice—Snow white. Pkt. 10c.

Queen Alexandra—Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

Beauty of Nice—Flesh pink. Pkt. 10c.

TEN WEEKS

Early maturing, large flowering and desirable for cutting.

Canary Yellow, Blue, White, Rose, Blood Red, Assorted Colors. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Stokesia or Cornflower Aster

18 inches

A rare and attractive perennial, bearing lavender colored cornflower-like blossoms which are in continual bloom from July to October. Useful for borders.

Culture. Start plants indoors and transplant to garden in May, not closer than 8 inches apart. May also be started outdoors in April.

S. cyanea mixed—Contains many handsome colors. Pkt. 10c.

Sunflower (Helianthus)

A genus of very showy plants remarkable for their tall and stately growth and the immense size of their flowers. Have a wide variety of uses. Excellent for cutting.

Culture. Sown in permanent beds early in the spring and require little care.

TALL LARGE FLOWERING

Annus fl. pl. (6 ft.)—A double flowered variety having flowers up to 12 inches in diameter. The disk is very small. Colors range from light yellow to burnt orange. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Annus (6 ft.)—Single flowering, growing gigantic flowers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Californicus fl. pl. (6 ft.)—Very large, deep golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c.

Globosus Fistulosus fl. pl. (6 ft.)—Known as the "Dahlia Sunflower." Color deep saffron. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Stella—Small, dark brown disk with broad, deep, golden yellow petals. Pkt. 5c.



Sweet William

Sweet William

20-24 inches

A free-flowering favorite found in every "old-fashioned" garden. It produces a splendid effect in beds and in mixed borders.

Culture. Sow outdoors in April and later thin out to 12 inches apart. In the North some winter protection should be given. Seed may also be sown in September. Will not bloom until second season.

Single mixed—Large flowered, single varieties in many colors. Pkt. 5c.

Double mixed—An assortment of the newer varieties and shades. Pkt. 10c.

STOKES SEEDS FOR YOUR 1922 GARDEN

Sweet Peas

Culture. A highly fertile, well-drained loam with plenty of decayed manure is requisite for the best results. In the latitude of Philadelphia seed may be sown from March 15th to April 15th, depending on the weather.

SPENCER VARIETIES

Afterglow—Blue wings, standard blue shading to rose.

America—White ground, striped crimson.

Apple Blossom—Rose standard and wings waved.

Asta Ohn—Lavender.

Blanche Ferry—Red and white.

Hercules—Pink.

Decorator—Rose overlaid with terra cotta.

Dragonfly—Lavender and rose.

Florence Morse Spencer—Blush pink.

Gladys Unwin—Pale pink.

Hilary Christie—Salmon orange.

Lovely—Rose and flesh pink.

May Unwin—Orange scarlet.

Windermoor assorted—A special mixture of the finest colors.

Price, each of above—Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS

Blue Jacket—Dark self navy blue. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.

Dazzler—Bright orange. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Early King—Crimson and scarlet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Early Sankey—Pure white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Lavender King—Deep Lavender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Mauve Beauty—Purple and mauve. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Sweet Briar—Pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Collection—A packet each of the above 8 varieties 60c.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

Dorothy Eckford—Pure white.

Helen Pierce—Blue and white marbled.

King Edward VII—Bright red.

Lord Nelson—Navy blue.

Miss Willmott—Orange pink.

Queen Alexandra—Deep scarlet.

Price, each of above—Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c.

Windermoor Standard Mixture—Choice assortment of the above colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Imperialis)

30 inches

A sweet-scented variety producing large, fully lacinated blossoms of various shades. Excellent for cut flowers.

Pure white. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

Deep purple. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

Assorted colors. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 20c.

Verbena

12 inches

Large-flowered blue. Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth white. Pkt. 10c.

Large-flowering red. Pkt. 10c.

Beautiful, large, brilliantly striped blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

Assorted colors. Pkt. 10c.

Wallflower

18 inches

Purple—A beautiful, large-flowered, single variety. Pkt. 5c.

Cloth of Gold—Golden yellow, large, single-flowering. Pkt. 5c.

Early Brown—Bronzish red, large, single-flowering. Pkt. 5c.

Double mixed—Fragrant, large, double-flowering sorts in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

Wistaria

20 feet

A well-known, rapidly-growing hardy perennial climber, useful for covering trellises, porches and arbors. The beautiful, fragrant, pale blue flowers appear in spring and fall.

Culture. Start plants in the house in March, transplanting into permanent situation when danger of frost is over.

Sinensis—Pkt. 10c.



Zinnia

Zinnia

24 inches

DOUBLE FLOWERED

An improved strain having flowers 3 inches in diameter, in many colors.

Coccinea—Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow—Brilliant yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Maroon—Deep maroon. Pkt. 10c.

Alba—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Assorted colors—All above colors. Pkt. 5c.

GIANT FLOWERED

Flowers usually 5 inches in diameter.

White. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Things to Remember When Ordering

Prepaid Delivery Charges

At the prices quoted in this book, we will prepay delivery charges on everything except peas, beans and corn, on which we ask that you add 10c per quart extra if the order is to be sent prepaid. This charge, however, will be waived on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over.

Safe Ways of Sending Money

Post office or express money order, or personal check have proven the safest and most convenient way of remitting. Postage stamps are satisfactory for small amounts. We strongly advise against sending coins in envelopes as they are frequently lost.

Canadian Orders

The rate of exchange at the present time places our Canadian customers at a disadvantage. To help relieve the situation Canadian funds will be accepted at par until further notice.

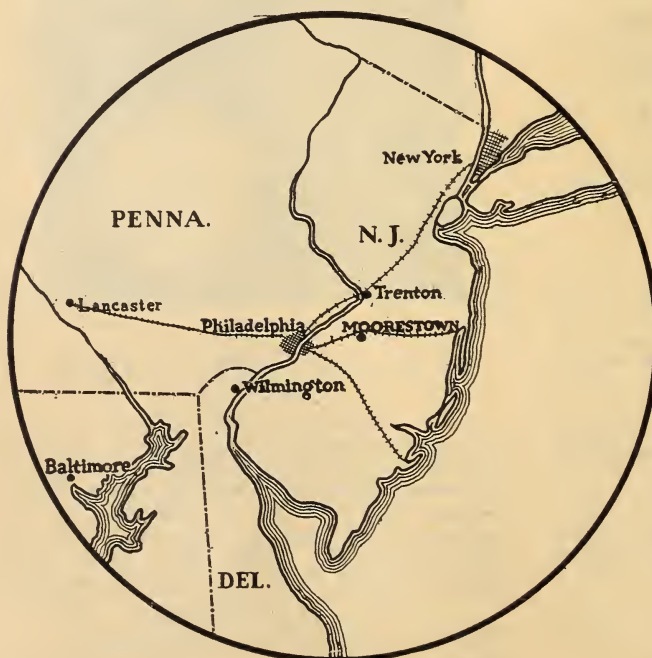
We Are Responsible for Safe Arrival

Stokes Seed Farms Company is responsible for the prompt, safe and satisfactory arrival of all goods furnished from Windermoor Farm. It is our business to see that every purchase is satisfactorily completed.

Responsibility for Crop

Should there be any disappointment resulting from the seed purchased from us, which, in your opinion, can be traced to an inherent weakness in the seed itself, we want you to advise us immediately so that we may make such adjustment as is right and reasonable. In return we expect our customers to act with equal fairness. The Stokes business has been built on the policy that the satisfied, loyal and enthusiastic customer is its best asset.

Stokes Seeds Are Delivered With Almost Incredible Promptness



Moorestown is within thirty minutes of Philadelphia. We have seven inbound mails per day, with an equal number of outbound. The daily express and freight service, per Pennsylvania Railroad, is equally adequate. Appreciating the necessity for prompt service to market gardeners, our organization at Windermoor House is now prepared to execute seed orders within twenty-four hours of their arrival. Thus an order mailed in Central Pennsylvania on Monday should be received by us the following day, in which case the seed should be received by the customer either on Wednesday or at least not later than Thursday, depending upon the mail service at the other end. If this sounds too good to be true, try it.

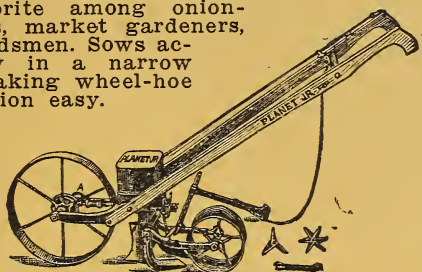
Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Cut down work and boost your crops. Old-time farming and gardening no longer pays. These scientific tools do the work of three to six men, give bigger yield, and save their cost in a single season. Invented and made by a practical farmer and manufacturer, with half a century's experience. Planet Jrs. are strong and lasting. Every tool fully guaranteed.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder

Price, \$18.50. Weight, 43 lbs.

Holds three quarts of seed.
A favorite among onion-growers, market gardeners, and seedsmen. Sows accurately in a narrow line, making wheel-hoe cultivation easy.

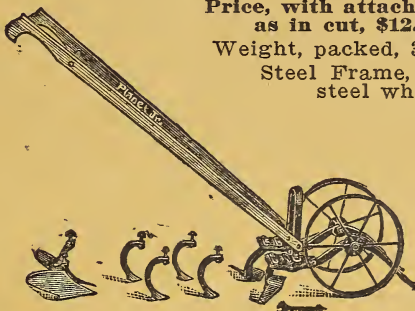


No. 12 Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow

Price, with attachments, as in cut, \$12.50

Weight, packed, 33 lbs.

Steel Frame, 14-inch steel wheels.



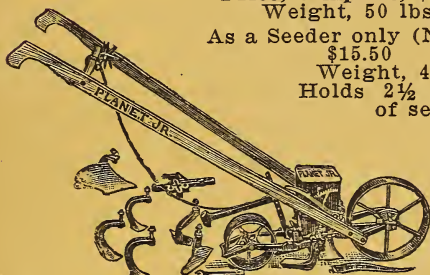
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow

Price, complete, \$19.50
Weight, 50 lbs.

As a Seeder only (No. 4D) \$15.50

Weight, 40 lbs.

Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of seed

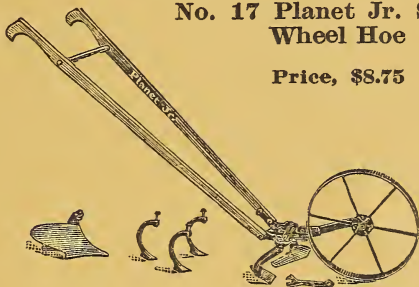


A Single- and Double-Wheel Hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.

No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe has one pair of 6 in. hoes only. Price \$9.00. Weight 28 lbs.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single-Wheel Hoe

Price, \$8.75



Plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily.

No. 4D, Hill and Drill Seeder, same as above less the cultivating attachments.

The highest type of Single-Wheel Hoe made. Light but strong, and can be used by man, woman, or boy. Will do all the cultivating in your garden in the easiest, quickest, and best way.

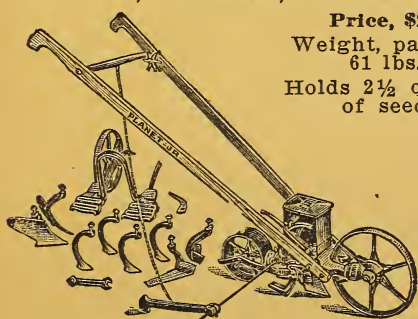
No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe has 6 in. hoes only—other attachments can be added as needed. Price \$6.25. Weight 19 lbs.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double- and Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow

Price, \$23

Weight, packed, 61 lbs.

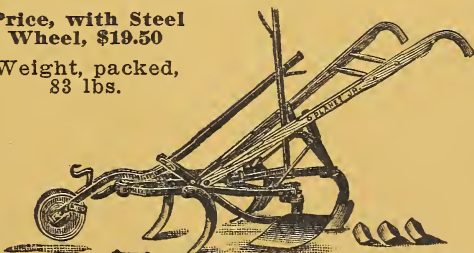
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of seed



No. 8 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, with Steel Wheel, \$19.50

Weight, packed, 83 lbs.



As a Seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a Wheel Hoe it has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double-Wheel Hoe.

Two acres a day can easily be worked, and when it is done it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.

No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. Fifteen other styles of Planet Jr. Cultivators—various prices. Come and get a Planet Jr.; save time and money.

THE "FAMILY OF FIVE" GARDEN

COLLECTION PRICE \$10.00 DELIVERED

This liberal combination offer of thirty vegetables is unique in its rich choice of varieties and for its remarkably low price, which represents a saving of \$2.00 over individual prices. It will plant a garden 50 x 100 feet and will produce an abundant supply of fresh vegetables for a family of five or more from May until November.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 100 Asparagus Roots, Washington. | 1 pkt. Leek. |
| 1 pt. Beans, Fordhook Bush Lima. | 1 pkt. Muskmelon, Emerald Gem. |
| 1 pt. Beans, Ford Mammoth Podded Pole Lima. | 1 pkt. Muskmelon, Osage. |
| 2 qt. Beans, Giant Stringless Green-Pod. | 1 pkt. Watermelon, Kieckley Sweet. |
| 2 qt. Beans, Round-Pod Kidney Wax. | 1 oz. Onion, Mammoth Yellow Prize-taker. |
| 2 oz. Beet, Crosby Egyptian. | 1 oz. Onion, White Portugal. |
| 1 oz. Beet, Detroit Dark Red. | 1 pkt. Okra, Perkins Green-Pod. |
| 1 oz. Beet, New Century. | 1 pkt. Parsley, Champion Moss Curled. |
| 1 oz. Swiss Chard. | 1 oz. Parsnip, Guernsey Hollow Crown. |
| 1 oz. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market. | 1 pt. Peas, Pedigree Extra Early. |
| 1 oz. Cabbage, American Drumhead Savoy. | 1 qt. Peas, Little Marvel. |
| 1 oz. Carrot, Early Scarlet Horn. | 1 qt. Peas, Laxtonian. |
| 1 oz. Carrot, Danvers Half-Long. | 1 qt. Peas, Gradus. |
| 1 pkt. Cauliflower, Earliest Snowball. | 1 pt. Peas, Telephone. |
| 1 pkt. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching. | 1 pkt. Pepper, Ruby King. |
| 1 pkt. Celery, Winter King. | 1 pkt. Pumpkin, Pie or Winter Luxury. |
| 1 pkt. Celeriac. | 1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe. |
| 1 pt. Corn, Early Malcolm. | 1 oz. Radish, White Icicle. |
| 1 pt. Corn, Golden Bantam. | 1 oz. Radish, White Strasburg. |
| 1 pt. Corn, Golden Giant. | 1 pkt. Radish, China Rose. |
| 1 pt. Corn, Double-Barreled Best. | 2 oz. Spinach, Long Season. |
| 1 pt. Corn, Country Gentleman. | 1 pkt. Spinach, New Zealand. |
| 1 pkt. Pop Corn, White Rice. | 1 pkt. Salsify, Sandwich Island. |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber, Evergreen White Spine. | 1 pkt. Squash, White Bush Scallop. |
| 1 pkt. Eggplant, Black Beauty. | 1 pkt. Squash, Cocozella. |
| 1 pkt. Endive, Green Curled. | 1 pkt. Tomato, Earliana. |
| 1 oz. Kohl-Rabi, Early White Vienna. | 1 pkt. Tomato, Bonny Best. |
| 1 oz. Lettuce, Green-Leaved Big Boston | 1 pkt. Tomato, Ponderosa. |
| 1 oz. Lettuce, May King. | 1 pkt. Tomato, Yellow Plum. |
| 1 oz. Lettuce, Hanson. | 1 oz. Turnip, Early Purple Top Milan. |
| 1 pkt. Lettuce, Trianon Cos. | 1 oz. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe. |
| | 1 oz. Rutabaga, American Purple Top. |

STOKES SEED FARMS COMPANY, Growers

Windermoor Farm

Moorestown, New Jersey